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THE CHINA PRESS

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MR. WILSON LIKELY TO GET ALL POWER HE HAS DEMANDED

House Authorises Him To Arm Traders But He Asks More

HOPE FOR PEACE

But Ready For Force Of Arms If Necessary, Says Committee Chairman

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 1.—The House of Representatives, after a debate lasting for ten hours, passed, by 403 votes to 13, a Bill empowering the President to arm merchantmen, but not authorising him to use "other instrumentalities," which President Wilson specifically desires.

It is believed that the Bill agreed to by the Senate, which the Administration commends, will be substituted and will pass both houses.

The chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, introducing the bill in the House of Representatives received an ovation when he asserted the right of Americans to travel. He added: "We hope to uphold this right peacefully. If this is impossible, then it will be upheld by force of arms."

Chinese Coolies Eager To Join Labor Battalion For Docks In France

Nine Thousand Sent to Tsingtau For Examination In First Four Weeks

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Weihsien, Shantung, Feb. 28.—The recruiting for the Chinese Labor Battalion for Europe is pushing forward rapidly. The main depots in this province are at Tsinanfu, Choutsun, Fangtze and Tsingtao. Men are signed up at Tsinanfu and Choutsun and forwarded to Fangtze, where they are met as they come in on the evening train. A large mat shed, built to accommodate 700 men, has been erected on a plot of ground conveniently located near the station, and there the coolies are fed, provided with a blanket for the night, and, after breakfast next morning, are sent on to Tsangkou, where they are shipped to Weihaiwei and then, by Government transport, despatched to Europe.

During the first four weeks 9,000 well set-up Shantung coolies were sent to the coast, where, at Tsingtao, they were medically examined. The "rejects" are given carfare back home, and, in all cases, receive excellent treatment.

There are three foreigners at the Fangtze depot, who meet all incoming trains, arrange for the stay overnight and see that they are forwarded to their destination next morning. Eight Chinese clerks complete the office force.

Difficulty has been experienced in weeding out those who were physically unfit. The pay, $22 a month, which includes the $10 to be handed over to the man's family each month, together with all expenses, including food, medical attention, lodging and four suits of clothing, make too enticing an offer, and the rejects are loth to think that such a chance is slipping through their hands.

Owing to a shortage of dockers, this Battalion is to be used chiefly as dockers, unloading ships that supply British troops in France. In some cases, the men will be put to transporting supplies and making roads, but work in the docks will be their main duty.

Each ship transporting the members of the Battalion also carries a large supply of Chinese wheelbarrows and carrying poles, so that, before long, the streets of Havre, Boulogne and other French ports will resound to the squeak of the ancient barrow, while carrying will be done to the accompaniment of the familiar coolie sing-song.

Lieut. H. B. Stewart Drops Dead As He Leads Shanghai Scottish In S.V.C. Skirmish

Popular Volunteer Officer Had Not Been In Good Health Recently; Maneuvers Called Off

Shanghai has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Mr. H. B. Stewart, who died suddenly yesterday afternoon while out with the S. V. C.

Shortly after two o'clock the Volunteers began to gather at the junction of Edinburgh and Siccawei Roads, and among the first to arrive was Mr. H. B. Stewart, 2nd Lieutenant of the Shanghai Scottish, looking well and happy.

After the 'Fall In' he was sent off leading the left half of his company as skirmishers to seek the whereabouts of the opposing force who were expected to approach from the Jessfield side. The next his comrades heard was that he had met with an accident, but with the sounding of the 'Cease Fire' early in the operations the sad truth became known that after complaining of feeling faint he fell to the ground and passed away before medical help could be procured. Dr. S. A. Ransom, the commander of the opposing forces, was sent for at once, and he announced that the popular Lieutenant was dead.

Sergt. Porter was the first to reach the deceased; he and Col. Sergt. Turnbull improvised a stretcher and carried him to the road, where they were met by officials from the Bubbling Well Police Station with an ambulance.

Mr. Stewart was an Australian, and about 46 years of age. Since its formation, he had been Secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce and in that position his work had not a little to do with the great progress that has been made by the society. Unfortunately for some time past Mr. Stewart had not been in the best of health, and only last summer he found it necessary to take a trip to Japan to recuperate. He came back feeling much better, but increasing work and his usual keenness kept him below normal, and on the occasions that he has taken part in the S. V. C. operations he has generally felt the effects of the heavy work.

He came to China about 18 years ago to join the China Inland Mission and was sent to Chang Teh. After some devoted work with that society he became secretary of the Central China Tract Society, and later he came to Shanghai to take up the duties of Treasurer to the London Mission Society for the whole of China. During this time he made his residence at the Mission's Compound at the Medhurst College. His many friends there are greatly grieved at the sad news.

It was only a year or so ago that Mr. Stewart took over the post of secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce and to fill his post worthily will be a very difficult thing for his committee. The fact that he was a sound exponent of the Chinese language made him a particularly valuable man in all his capacities.

Apart from his work with the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Stewart interested himself in many of Shanghai's activities. For some time he was Superintendent of the Union Church Sunday School, and under his supervision the work progressed with giant strides. He was also well known in the world of sport. He was an excellent referee both at football and hockey and in years past he was a good exponent of both these games.

Recently, he added the secretaryship of the Stock Exchange to his other work. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss. They went to England last year. The greatest sympathy is felt with them. Mrs. Stewart was formerly Dr. Lily Cousins, who for some time did splendid work in the London Mission Hospital at Hankow.

SHELL SHIP FOR TWO HOURS BEFORE SINKING

Two of Four Americans Turned Adrift With Crew Are Considered Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 2.—The barque Galgorm Castle (1,586 tons) was sunk on February 27, after being shelled for two hours. The Captain and his wife and the crew of twenty-five, including four Americans, entered two boats at nightfall.

The Captain's boat drifted for 13½ hours on the ocean before it was sighted. The second boat, holding twelve men, including two Americans, is missing and it is feared that it has been lost, as the weather has been bad.

The steamer Headley (4,953 tons) and two small craft, all British, have been sunk, a total of over 5,000 tons.

Lords In Support Of Women For Lawyers

Reuter's Service

London, February 28.—The House of Lords has passed the second reading of a bill enabling women to practice as solicitors.

TURKS DISORGANISED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Mesopotamia, March 2.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: Our pursuit continued on Wednesday. The Turks, in great confusion, on Tuesday, passed through Azizyl.

We are systematically clearing the battle-field and bringing in booty every hour. Our captures since February 23 include 4,300 prisoners, making a total of 7,000 since December, 28 guns, 19 trench-mortars, 3 Turkish ships, 2 tugs, ten barges and 30 pontoons.

The Weather

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 55.6 and the minimum 34.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 56.5 and 39.6.

RATIONING FOR BRITISH HOTELS FORESHADOWED

Food Controller Is Also Likely To Direct Fixed Price For Tea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 2.—It is understood that the Food Controller will shortly enforce rationing for hotels and restaurants and order a fixed price for tea.

Imperial Conference Has Been Postponed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 2.—The Press Bureau announces that the representatives of the over-seas Dominions attended the meeting of the War Cabinet, today. The special Imperial War Cabinets have been postponed pro tem.

Y.100,000 For Allied Funds From Mikado

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, March 2.—The Emperor has given Yen 100,000 to the Allied Relief Fund, through Prince Tokugawa.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Mar. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Mar. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 17
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Mar. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 13
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia Mar. 17
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 23

The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru.

SINO-GERMAN QUESTION IN SECRET CONFERENCE

To Consult Parliament Before Finally Deciding; Report On Policy Next Week

SEVERANCE IS ASSURED

Says Japanese Report; Premier Tells Delegates China Will Join the Entente

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Peking, March 3.—According to the Peking Gazette, Premier Tuan Chi-jui has invited the President and Vice-President of both Houses of Parliament, as well as prominent party leaders, to participate in a secret conference, to ascertain their views about the Sino-German question.

The Premier stated that Parliament would be consulted before the Government took any final steps. The party leaders were very satisfied.

Next week, the Government will report on its policy with regard to the protest to Germany.

Up To Parliament March 6

The Sinwanpao's Peking correspondent wires that the Chinese Government will place before Parliament on March 6 a bill concerning the protest against Germany and the proposal to have China join the side of the Entente Powers in order to get the support of the Parliament.

Parliament to Support Policy

Peking, March 2 (Eastern News Agency).—On the morning of March 2, Premier Tuan Chi-jui invited the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of both Houses of Parliament and leading members of all the political factions and explained the present situation of foreign affairs. He then stated that China would sever relations with Germany and join the side of the Entente Powers and that he will officially ask Parliament to confirm the policy of the Government, but he asked their views beforehand and he added that he absolutely would not utilise foreign affairs for a political campaign.

The majority support the policy of the Government.

It is reported that the Government will soon officially ask Parliament to confirm the policy of the Government.

Loss Is On Germany Over Dutch Vessels

Refused London Underwriters' Offer But Accepted One From Berlin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, Feb. 28.—It is understood that the cargo of the Rotterdamsche Lloyd s.s. Bandoeng consisted of Borneo tobacco, from a German plantation, the cargo being insured in Hamburg. Its loss, therefore, only affects Germany.

The newspaper Tyd says that, if Germany offers compensation for torpedoing the seven Dutch ships, she will be asked to hand over a number of German merchantmen which have taken refuge in the Dutch Indies.

London, March 2.—It is stated the owners of the torpedoed Dutch steamers declined the offer made by London underwriters of a premium of ten guineas per cent to cover war-risk, but accepted eight guineas per cent offered by the German underwriters. Hence, all the vessels sailed with their lights ablaze.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that the Dutch Government has protested to Berlin against the attacks on the Dutch liners.

Britain Cuts Down On Use of Paper

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 2.—An order issued by the Board of Trade prohibits the manufacture of posters exceeding 600 square inches superficial and abolishes newspaper contents-bills, posters advertising goods, except at retailers' premises and the issue of tradesmen's price-lists and advertising matter to private customers, except at the latter's written request. The last-named prohibition does not apply abroad.

King Decorates Indian Officer

No favoritism is met within the Allied armies in the matter of the distribution of decorations for heroism. Courageous action by a Hindu or African receives recognition as quickly as if by an Englishman or a Frenchman. This is a picture of Captain Akbar, an Indian officer of the British army, leaving Buckingham Palace, after being decorated by King George for heroism in battle. The captain was seriously injured. After leaving a hospital in London he was summoned by the King. One of his eyes is still bandaged.

Andersen, Meyer & Co. Not Absorbed By New York Co.

But Will Work In Co-operation With Pacific Development Corporation, New $5,000,000 Concern

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—Your issue of the 28th ultimo contained an extract from THE JAPAN ADVERTISER of February 22 quoting a statement, said to have been "evidently given out in New York for general publication," to the effect that a new Company had been formed in New York for the purpose of taking over the Pacific Commercial Company, which operates in the Philippines, and Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., of China.

I am authorised to inform you that there is no change in the status of either of the two firms mentioned, and that no amalgamation is contemplated. The Pacific Development Corporation, a new Company having an authorised capital of Gold $5,000,000, has been formed in New York for the purpose of financing industrial undertakings in the Far East, and will work in co-operation with the Pacific Commercial Company and Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd.

Kindly make this correction and oblige, yours faithfully,

E. A. Measor,
Sub-Manager,
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

March 3, 1917.

Gerard Warned Not To Ship from Spain

But He Ignored German Caution And Was Given Enthusiastic Send-Off

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Corunna, February 27.—The whole population of a certain Spanish port turned out to watch the embarkation of Mr. James W. Gerard and his party, who numbered forty, in addition to a crowd of American refugees from Berlin. Mr. Gerard was specially warned, while in Berlin, not to risk the voyage from Spain, but has ignored the warning. The steamer Infanta Isabel takes 1,700 Spanish emigrants to Cuba.

Drive Rumanians Off Of Captured Height

Russians Deliver Five Unsuccessful Attacks to Regain Valeputna Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 2.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: The German counter-attack drove the Rumanians from the height they captured, northward of Zaval River. We annihilated two field-posts, north of the Rimnik River.

Lively fighting has occurred, westward and south westward of Riga and between the Upper Sereth and the Dniester. Five Russian attacks failed to recapture the heights northward of the Valeputna road.

CONGRESSMEN DROP DIFFERENCES; SOLID FOR THE PRESIDENT

German-Mexican Plot Is Rallying All Parties To Defeat Aim

MAINTAIN SECRECY

Will Endanger Informants' Lives if More Stated, Lansing Says

TOKIO SURPRISED

Never Heard Offer; Would Not Have Entertained It; Firm with Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 1.—The revelation of the German plotting in Mexico has stirred the Capital to its depths. Congressmen have forgotten their differences and are rallying to support the President.

Secretary of State Lansing has issued a statement that he is confident that Mexico would not be party to such a plot, adding that it is impossible to publish all the details, "for fear of endangering the lives of our informants."

Must Withhold Information

At the request of the Senate, President Wilson has transmitted the report of Secretary of State Lansing that the Zimmermann note to Mexico is authentic, but it is incompatible with public interest to give further information.

A Japanese official statement has been issued, which scouts the idea that Japan would ever entertain such a proposal and dwells on the good and growing friendship between Japan and the United States. An official of the Japanese Embassy stated that the idea of Japan adhering to such a proposal was monstrous, impossible and outrageous.

Audacity Surprises Tokio

Tokio, March 2.—The news of the Note sent by the German Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mexico has been received in Tokio with surprise, if only because of the naive audacity displayed by the inclusion of Japan. That the proposal has already been placed before Japan is not credited by anyone and the Kokusai Agency is authorised to categorically deny that it has been submitted in any form, officially or unofficially.

"Of course, if it has been received, only one reply was possible, namely, that Japan indignantly and resentfully declines to consider in any form any suggestion involving Japan's disloyalty to her allies. In fact, such a proposal would be regarded as an unfriendly act."

'Continual Intrigue'

Well-informed persons believe that Germany has continually intrigued in Mexico against America and the majority of the reports of Japanese activities in Mexico are known to have originated with German agents in America, who, in a similar manner, have carried out a widespread propaganda, in an endeavor to show that Japan is lukewarm in her support of her allies.

The Premier and other members of the Cabinet denounced Germany's proposal as "an evil dream of degenerate minds."

Crowning Exposure, Says London

London, March 2.—The revelation of Germany's Mexican plot is regarded by the British press as the crowning exposure of the roguery, desperation and folly of Germany's rulers. The dramatic timing of the revelation is considered to be a fresh proof of the prudence and diplomacy with which President Wilson is seeking to consolidate the American nation, by fully acquainting it with Germany's crimes before announcing the decision that the sinking of the s.s. Laconia is an overt act necessitating war.

AMERICAN VS. FRENCH PLAN ANENT MARRIAGE

Proposal to Base Unions Solely On Love and Inclination, Regardless to Dowries

GIRLS ARE AGREEABLE TO IT

Editor Says to Be 'Set Down In A Ready-Made Nest' Is Not Everything

A movement started in France to replace the marriage with dowry by what is called the "American plan" of marriage is bringing results entirely unexpected by its organizers. The method by which marriages are arranged not only in France, but in Continental Europe generally, with the parents of the parties taking the leading role in the negotiations of the contract and the question of endowment with worldly goods being made a deciding condition of the eventual union was believed by many to be inimical to the best interests of the nation in view of the changes that the war has been bringing about.

An association organized to facilitate marriage and to encourage the creation of families for the benefit of the state and as one of the means of promoting repopulation to make good, to some extent, the shocking human wastage of the war, has at its head a number of leading men and women of the country. Its chief spokesman is Urbain Gohier, one of the editors of the Paris Journal and a recognized authority on civic matters.

An appeal was made to the young men and women of France to resort to the "American plan," in accordance with which, it was stated, marriage is to be based on love and inclination and without regard to the provident foresight of older and less romantic members of the families.

The interests of the nation demanded that the old-time delays and bargainings be abandoned and that the new spirit of the times be allowed full sway.

An Appeal to Patriotism

It was the duty of the girls, they were told, to show their patriotic appreciation of the heroism of the men who had so nobly defended their beloved France and to waive all exigencies in the matter of money and property.

The young soldiers, on their side, were urged to remember that the girls of the nation had nobly done their part in the national defense and had won the right to aspire to marriage without the necessity of a dowry. The heroes in the field and the heroines in the munitions plants, on the farms and in the hospitals had proved that they had courage and initiative such as would guarantee success in married life, even if they embarked on its penniless.

M. Gohier had summed up the appeal in a beautiful phrase:

"To be young together, to be poor together, to run together the swift adventure which is life—is not that far more delightful than to be set down in a ready-made nest?"

Quick response was received to the appeal, but in a form rather different from what had been expected. The young women announced their willingness to enter into wedlock without consideration of the financial resources of the bridegroom, which formed such an important feature of marriage preliminaries in the past.

Soldiers for Dowry System

The young soldiers, on the other hand, objected. The question of dowry they still think vital. They are willing to make all sacrifices that the nation may need, but their view of marriage, at least with regard to the necessity of resources or prespect of resources, continues to be that of their fathers.

No off-hand condemnation of this view should be lightly indulged in. The young "poilu" cannot be taxed with lack of generosity or courage or nobility of soul. Their preference for the dowry marriage derives from no selfish motive—in fact, those who are fostering the "American plan" are willing to admit that the young Frenchman's insistence on the dowry marriage is inspired by a more unselfish spirit than is revealed in the American plan

In the latter only the immediate interests of the marrying couple are considered, while in the former it is the well-being of the unborn children that is kept in view. The association which is urging a change for the facilitation of marriage among those who are inspired by the instinctive feelings of affection now considers that radically new lines must be followed to lead to the end which they regard as imperatively desirable.

The traditional consideration of the French father for his future children must be taken into account, and practical means for circumventing it must be devised. The study of these means had led to the formulation of proposals that the nation undertake the supervision in some measure of the rearing of the young.

The outcome, it is foreseen, may be that the Government will have to arrange for a common form of infant education and bringing up and that an "Infant Exchange" will be established by law. Incidentally to this consideration has come the proposal that old persons be guaranteed against want. Positions in Government offices, it is suggested, should be reserved for the aged who are incapable of competing for a living, while all the children of the nation should be given the great advantage of a more or less Spartan form of education.

M. Gohier lucidly explains the sentiment of his association on the subject.

"Paternal affection," he says, "is a sentiment of so elementary a kind that there is no great difference in it from one country to another; but there is a world of difference in the way of loving children in France and in other countries. American and British parents are more desirous of giving to their children force of character so that they will be able to surmount all difficulties than of leaving to them a fortune; French parents dream chiefly of leaving to their children the fortune that will smooth all obstacles before them.

"At present most of our soldiers are fighting in the hope that their children will not have to go to war. In peace times our heads of families undergo the rigors of a hard and laborious career in the hope that their children will have a mild and easy life. Are they right?

What Is Best for the Child.

"Does the happiness which it is natural to wish and to prepare for the children consist in freedom from worry in reduction of the effort they will have to put forth? Are all these war orphans, to which the nation is showing, and ought to show, so much interest, marked in advance for unhappiness, destined to the role of victims of society, since they have lost the chance of an inheritance by losing prematurely their fathers? Is existence better—that is, is it more ardent, more intense, more impassioned, more fruitful in heart joys, in satisfactions of the mind, in pround triumphs for the rich child than for the poor child?

"Left to themselves children would make no distinction of wealth or proverty if the wicked foolishness of their surroundings did not inspire in them vanity or envy. A little girl finds no less amusement with a cheap doll than with a dear one, and her favorite doll is never the best dressed. Youngsters of Paris let loose on the old fortifications of the city find their own playthings and live a far more marvellous enjoyable life than children constantly drilled by governesses and tutors.

"Rich children inspire pity, for they can only lose. They are accustomed to consider as indispensable a multitude of superfluous commodities which one day may fail them, and then they will suffer. Poor children can only gain; every thing is for them—progress, success, advancement, conquest.

The Penalty of Wealth

"A girl reared without luxury will find in her married state as much well-being as she was accustomed to in her parents' home. The daughter of a millionaire father must marry a millionaire or pay for her sentimental happiness by an economic reduction; when the honeymoon days are past the remembrance of her former existence will make her present inferior condition more painful.

"Nine times out of ten rich children are spoiled children—that is, they run the risk of a thousand deceptions, bitternesses, furies and rancors which are spared to those who have seen life and men in their true light. Happiness is not in possession, but in struggle and success. Possession quickly brings satiety.

"The man who has never had the opportunity to wish for things, whose desires have always been immediately satisfied, finds enjoyment in nothing and withers from boredom. The pursuit of strange sensations, perversions and ultimate mental disarrangement are often the price paid for fortune acquired without a struggle.

"Some time ago a proposal was made for the founding of an Infant Exchange, a sort of national agency, where childless couples would select for adoption children abandoned, neglected or unwelcome arrivals in families already too numerous. The idea is part of a plan for improvement of the population and would respond today to the problem raised by the condition of the war orphans.

State Control Considered

"If the great trial through which we have been passing has really tightened the bonds of the nation we are progressing rapidly toward common action, toward national adoption for unfortunate children. And it is a question of knowing whether the children who are supposed to be unfortunate will not have in last resort, although they lack the caresses which nothing can replace, a superiority of character, a liberty of action and choice of opportunities which the children too tenderly nourished will not know.

"In the old French families, as in large English and American families we see side by side the type of the rich child and of the poor child, the oldest who inherits and the younger ones who do not receive much. The eldest preserves the patrimony and continues the family home, its traditions and its social position; the younger ones, under the force of necessity, are men of action, energetic and enterprising.

"I have long maintained that office positions, instead of being a means of leading their holders to a pension at the end of their working days, should serve as a form of pension for the citizens without fortune. We may now ask if, at the other end of their career, the children who are too well provided for by fortune should not be subjected to a Spartan education.

"The best solutions are those which combine the general interest with the individual interest, and it may be affirmed that the happiness of the individual as well as public order and the power of the community, would benefit by an arrangement whereby no one would be destitute in old age and no one too rich in youth."

New Flying Schools In Canada and Egypt

Britain Not Boastful As To Zeppelins, 'But Has Profited By Experience

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 1.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. H. W. Forster, Financial Secretary of the War Office, stated that new flying schools are being established in Canada and Egypt. He paid a tribute to the valuable services rendered by a large number of airpilots from the Dominions.

While he would not boast what they would do if there were more Zeppelin raids, they had profited fully by experience.

He mentioned that 4,000 miles of railway have been constructed in all the theaters of war for the transport of big guns and supplies.

Apart from malaria in German East Africa, the health of the troops has been very satisfactory. Enteric has almost disappeared and cases of typhoid among the British troops in France up to November 1 totalled 4,571, as compared with 60,000, with 8,227 deaths, in the South African war.

Cases among men not inoculated against typhoid were fifteen times higher than among those inoculated and the death rate 70 times higher.

PRIMROSE RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 2.—The Hon. Neil Primrose is resigning his post as Chief Whip and may be appointed to the new Intelligence Department, to assist Mr. Lloyd George.

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MORMONS TAKING GIRLS IN BRITAIN, NOVELIST CHARGES

Converts Sent to Utah for Polygamous Marriages, Winifred Graham Tells The World—Proselytes Lured by Guise of Religion, She Says

ELDERS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF WAR AND MEN'S ABSENCE

Moving Pictures and Attractive Literature Portray Benefits Of Home of Mormonism—Writer Declares She Fears Harm for Opposing the Sect

London, Dec. 30.—With Europe in a death grapple, the Mormon Church has chosen the opportunity for proselyting on a scale which anti-Mormon leaders and organisations assert to be the most far-reaching ever undertaken here.

As already told in cable despatches to The New York World, some of the ablest missionaries have come recently to Europe. The campaign in the United Kingdom takes first rank in their operations. In Switzerland and Scandinavia they likewise are redoubling their efforts.

The most active opponent of Mormonism in this country is Winifred Graham (Mrs. Theodore Cory), the novelist, who has severely arraigned Mormonism in several of her novels, in particular in "Ezra the Mormon," which has been translated into twelve languages, and her most recent book, just published, "Judas of Salt Lake."

Sees Serious Menace

When interviewed she declared emphatically that Mormon activity in Great Britain was a serious menace, and she and others who are fighting the Mormon Church hope the United States will refuse to permit its missionaries coming to Europe at the present time. As a consequence of her expose of Mormonism she asserts the Mormon leaders in this country have written her many threatening letters.

When a World representative called the novelist on the telephone at her house, Old Place, one of the landmarks of Hampton Court, she declined at first to be interviewed, but later called to ascertain if the reporter was employed by The World, and in explaining her caution she said:

"The Mormons are very clever. It would be easy for them to try to see me under the guise of a reporter. They would like to get at me if they could."

This writer has the support of many church leaders and educationalists in her fight against the "scourge," as she refers to Mormonism. The Anti-Mormon Society of Liverpool is one of the biggest organisations in opposition to the sect in the United Kingdom. Liverpool is the Mormon headquarters here, with a branch in London.

"The people could, if united," said Mrs. Cory, "crush this serpent in our midst. Now is the moment to strike, when the disciples of Joseph Smith are taking advantage of the war to further an evil propaganda which is a menace to Christendom. Expulsion is the only way of dealing with this fundamental wrong, and if the emigration authorities could but be forced to take action in the matter the evil would cease to exist."

How They Seek Converts

According to the novelist, the Mormons have distributed in the last year in the United Kingdom a total of 1,534,323 tracts; they have successfully entered into certain features of war relief work; they have sponsored moving picture productions, showing in a seductive way the many charms of life in Utah.

"In these tracts which have been distributed," she added, "are the following words:

"'It is by no means improbable that some future textbook for the use of generations yet unborn will contain a question like this: What historical American of the nineteenth century has exerted the most powerful influence upon the destinies of his country? And it is by no means impossible that the answer to that interrogatory may be thus written: Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet!'

"The rest of the tract reads like the most pure of religious booklets, though a Liverpool vicar writes me that he never has yet found one Mormon leaflet that told the truth.

"During the present crisis I am frequently asked whether Mormon missionaries have seized this opportunity to proselytize impressionable women whose husbands and brothers are absent in the trenches. There is little doubt that the wily elder—always afraid of the man of the house—can now more safely whisper the teachings of the Utah church. While our soldiers fight abroad, their women at home are being visited daily by these voluble gentlemen in black coats."

Are Preaching Polygamy

That the Mormons are preaching polygamy, despite their protestations that they do not, is the stanch assertion of Winifred Graham. In proof of this she cited one statement from their "Book of Ready References," which follows:

"The prohibition of polygamy is not only a prohibition of what nature permits in the fullest manner, but what she requires for the reparation of states exhausted by war."

"When girls are sent to Utah," said the novelist, "their friends and relatives never hear of them again. Immediately on landing, their names are changed. Seceders from the faith are placed under the ban, escape being made practically impossible by the network of Mormon spies surrounding the country.

"I have in my keeping a number of specific instance that plural marriage has been rife among officials of the Mormon Church since the United States Government forbade the practice. I also have affidavits and signed statements of people whose daughters have been enticed away by agents of Mormonism.

"These sorrowful instances come from Liverpool, Dudley, Pudsey, Birmingham, Edinburgh and other places. It is a fact that the majority of Mormon emigrants are women, always easier victims for unscrupulous men, who approach them under the cloak of religion."

The World representative was shown one of these letters, but was asked to withhold the name of the writer—the mother of a young woman who, she said, had come under the influences of a man who had turned out to be a Mormon. Her daughter had refused to listen to her family and had broken with her sister, and intended going to Utah. This mother had appealed to Winifred Graham for help.

Aided by the Movies

The authoress said it was only one of many letters of a similar nature in her possession and added:

"A number of active Mormons have recently congregated in York, where they are exceptionally busy. A very pretty girl who had been making ammunition and was home for a rest, was touched by the attentions of a man who spoke to her in the street about religion. He made several visits to her house, and then a neighbor remarked, 'I wonder you aren't ashamed to be seen talking to a Mormon.' The girl confessed that she had been to a moving picture show where she had seen many beautiful views of Salt Lake City. She realised it was a trick and said, 'Lor, ain't it a mercy father's at the front!'"

To obtain an influence over some English girls, Mrs. Cory said, the Mormons say that many of their faith have died for the allies. The authoress, however, says that in the official Mormon organ in Great Britain—the Millennial Star—the names of a number of Mormons who had died on the battlefield were printed, and every one was a German and born there and was fighting for the Fatherland.'

She declares that the Mormons have refused to accept the challenge of the Anti-Mormon Society of Liverpool for a public debate on three charges:

1. Mormon elders have taken English girls to Utah against the wishes of their parents.
2. The passage money for these girls has been provided by Mormons.
3. Mormons teach and practise polygamy today.

Converts to Mormonism

The Mormon activity in the United Kingdom is indicated by figures for the two months—April and May, 1916—compiled by the Anti-Mormon Society of Liverpool, which were cited to The World representative by Winifred Graham. During that time there were ninety-nine baptisms, the largest number—thirteen—being at Bradford. Other cities where baptisms took place include Manchester, Hull, South Shields, Burnley, Norwich, Mansfield, Carlisle, Liverpool, Leicester, Nottingham, Sittingbourne, Glasgow, Penarth, Bradford and Darlington.

There is no indication of the campaign spreading to Ireland, and the novelist considers this as proof of the active warfare which Mormons know would be waged by the Catholic Church. Nor does she believe that Mormons have been in any way responsible for the emigration to America in recent months of hundreds of Irish girls.

"Though there has been much slander by Mormons in anonymous communications," said Winifred Graham, "they do not dare to accept our challenges to come out into the open. That, to me, is conclusive proof that they are afraid to take action for fear of being exposed."

The World was shown by her one of the pamphlets on Utah which are circulated by the Mormon propagandists. It is well illustrated with photographs of the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, and expatiates at length on the salubrious climate of Utah, the notable prosperity there and the high standard of health and education.

From details which have reached this country it is understood that the Mormons are anxious to build up a strong organisation in Switzerland. The World learns from authoritative American sources that shortly before the war large numbers of elders and other representatives of the Mormon faith left Germany under urging from the Government, and a considerable number is supposed to have remained in Switzerland, where the colony has been augmented by further representation from Utah. One Mormon who arrived here en route to Switzerland lately claimed to be a close friend of Senator Reed Smoot.

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APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for Tonight

"The Mystery of The Woods"
A romantic film story, of human interest,
IN THREE PARTS.

Pathe's British, American and French Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events.

"The New Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford"
Showing the 5th Episode of two-reels, entitled:
"The Lilac Splash"
Dealing with the amusing experiences of the most fascinating character of modern fiction,

"Misplaced Twins"
A humorous comedy

Matinee Today at 3 p.m.
"LOVE'S FRAILTY"
In Four Parts. Featuring MLLE. ROBINNE

Madame REJANE

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
depicting all the principal events

"Louisa's Battle With Cupid"
a splendid one-reel comedy.

Programme for March 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th
Tomorrow Night Tomorrow Night

"ALSACE"

A wonderful film story, in 5 parts, of French patriotism and self-sacrifice.

Adapted from the play by G ston Leroux and Lucien Camille, featuring **Mme. REJANE,** the celebrated artiste who created the part of "Mme. Orbey" at the Theatre Rejane, Paris.

SYNOPSIS

This marvellous film portrays a stirring and sensational drama, based on latter-day results of the historical declaration made on February 16, 1871, in the French National Assembly by the deputies of Alsace and Lorraine. This declaration was as follows:—"Alsace and Lorraine have sealed with their blood the indissoluble pact which unites them to the rest of France, in face of all obstacles and all danger. Even under the invader's yoke, they swear unfaltering fidelity. With one united voice, the people of these provinces proclaim to Germany and the world the unshakeable resolution of Alsace and Lorraine to remain French territory.

Thursday, March 8th
SPECIAL OVERSEAS CLUB NIGHT
Programme will be advertised on Wednesday, March 7th.

FRENCH DEMANDS BEFORE PERMANENT PEACE CAN BE MADE

M. Hovelaque Declares It Is Not For Material Things, But Liberty, They Fight

WHY GERMANY SEEKS PEACE

Prussian Militarism Must Be Crushed, He Says, and Alsace-Lorraine Restored

On the occasion of the new year, The New York World submitted to M. Emile Hovelaque, Inspector General of Public Institutions, the highest educational post under the French Government, and a recognised authority on matters pertaining to the origins of the war and the state of feeling among the people of France, a list of questions concerning the French attitude toward peace. The questions are as follows:

Are events at the beginning of 1917 likely to incline France toward the recent German peace proposals?

What is it, broadly speaking, that France must achieve before she is ready to consider peace?

Why is the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine by France deemed a legitimate war aim, and not a conquest?

Is there likely to be any considerably growth in the pacifist spirit of the "Kienthalists" (minority French Socialists who since the war have seen fit to confer with German Socialists about peace at Kienthal, in Switzerland)?

What opportunity is there for the United States to participate in eventual peace negotiations?

Can President Wilson properly take any steps toward peace at this time?

M. Hovelaque's reply is as follows:

By Emile Hovelaque

You ask me whether there is any probability that events at the beginning of 1917 will incline France to consider the German peace proposals recently circulated in America and elsewhere. In my opinion there is none. A belief in such a possibility rests on a misconception of the situation and the spirit of the nation. What, briefly, is the situation? The principal assets of the central powers are: The defeat of Rumania, consequent occupation of the richest portion of Rumanian territory, with all that means in possible stores of wheat, maize, oil, live stock and other supplies for the Teutons and their allies; secondly, the Greek imbroglio, possible civil war in Greece, an intervention of Constantine in co-ordination with a fresh Germano-Bulgarian drive in the front of Salonica and the possible destruction of Sarrail's army; thirdly, the submarine campaign and possible cutting off of supplies from England, France, Russia and in a certain measure from Italy and the allied forces in the Near East; fourthly, the apparent inertia of the allies on all fronts; and, lastly, the apparent cause of all allied failures, an incapacity for that united action the central powers possess to so eminent a degree.

Thinks Prospect Dark

This would seem to be a sufficiently dark prospect to justify Germany's hopes for a rapid and victorious peace. She alone appears to have the initiative of action and the power to attain crushing results. I will not examine severally these points nor attempt to comfort the despondent on each. I take the situation at its worst. A wave of pessimism is sweeping across the allied countries and shakes the confidence of their friends. Not since the rush on Paris, the anxious days of the Yser, of the great drive against Russia, the Servian tragedy, the terrific onslaught on Verdun, has such profound disquietude prevailed. But it is precisely from the memory of those dark days that light emerges.

The philosophy of Germany's stupendous efforts is clear. Never once has she really attained her goal. At the eleventh hour her force has failed her, the crowning effort she could not make, in every instance her prey escaped her tiger spring, and the rock the modern Sisyphus strains to heave beyond the ridge rolls back on him. Her strength in munitions, in organisation, in ruthless utilisation of all material resources so far keeps pace with the ever-increasing immensity of her task, but she draws on an ever-decreasing reservoir of human material, while the flood of allied resources ever rises, slowly but irresistibly.

Germany's Killing Pace

Like a racer at the winning post, Germany is condemned to strain every nerve and live at the top of her strength. Th peace is killing, yet must ever be increased if victory is to be attained before exhaustion comes. But, like the horizon, the winning post retreats as she advances. Every costly success, every pitiless manifestation of her desperate attempts to precipitate an issue—her deportation of enslaved workers, her monstrous submarine campaign—but more clearly shows the extremity of her desperation and more sternly nerves the allies to refuse a peace which would be worse than a defeat, for it would be not only an acceptance of intolerable conditions of life, but the abandonment of all the principles on which that life rests, of all the faiths and hopes and human charities that are its well-springs. Material loss is nothing in comparsion with this spiritual annihilation, this supreme renouncement of the soul.

Not Germany's political ambitions but her conception of life is in final analysis. What our men are fighting against is a revolt of the deepest instincts of their natures, not an insurgence against conquest or material diminution, that stiffens every fibre to resist a hellish creed; a domination that violates not territories, liberties, rights alone, but the very soul of man. Every fresh outbreak of frightfulness brings closer home to every Belgian, Frenchman, Englishman, Italian, Russian and Servian the meaning of German's ends methods. The revelation of what she is and stands for has transformed the stolidity of the Briton, the slackness of the most indifferent everywhere, into a savage personal resentment and the resolve to die rather than renounce all that makes life worth living. We cannot accept life on German terms. That is the meaning of Trepoff's declaration, Lloyd George's Cabinet and the French reorganisation of the Government. No German successes can shake that indomitable will never to submit or yield. France stands unshaken as at the Marne, the Yser and Verdun, when the beast of prey was roaring at her very gates, when to hope seemed folly.

National Spirit That Counts

That sublime folly never fails in France. It is this spirit of the nation, the spirit of the nations, that counts. Too much is said in American papers of the loss in men, industry, gold and material things and not enough of that other loss, the spiritual, which alone counts with us and which alone would leave us poor indeed. Cannot America see the meaning of Germany's urgency in pressing these peace campaigns in all neutral countries? For no humanitarian reasons does the most ruthless of all races of prey so desperately press for peace, but from bitter need. She would treat while she yet holds hostages to barter, because she knows the tide must turn. She may gain fresh successes; she cannot break the encircling ring that slowly tightens on her. And every success renders her peace more impossible by rendering its conditions less acceptable to us.

It is a fight to the finish. Our dead shall not have died in vain. Their sacrifice creates a sacred obligation we will renounce with life alone. It is a vow to the dead, a promise to their spirit, which yet lives. I see it in the eyes of our poilus to whom I talk. They have the faith. Against that nothing material can prevail.

And what are the terms on which France can make peace? On none that deny her faith in human liberty, in the holiness of the right of every human being to live his own life in the way his past, his traditions, his national aspirations, his heart's deepest impulses command.

First, she must recover her invaded provinces, free Belgium, Servia, Rumania, regain Alsace-Lorraine. I will speak of Alsace-Lorraine alone. Recovery is not conquest. It was against the will of the inhabitants that Alsace-Lorraine was annexed to Germany. The violation of human will France can never accept, for it goes to the roots of her very faith in the sacredness of individual rights, her belief that human beings cannot be treated s chattels or cattle. All theoretical considerations as to historical rights, race, speech, are as nothing to the human fact that human wills were treated as nought. It was unanimously that Alsace-Lorraine protested. Nothing can efface that fact or nullify France's obligation to her violated children.

Same Now as in 1870

Were a plebiscite to be taken tomorrow among all those who in 1870 were hers, the reply would be the same. They are scatterd over Algeria, over France, over many lands, where they emigrated to escpae the German yoke. Only a minority perhaps now remains in Alsace-Lorraine. It is that minority and all these children of Alsace-Lorraine who should be consulted, not the Prussian immigrants, strangers in birth and feeling, intruders into a French community, in the hands of the German official machine who now would swamp the vote of the real indigenous stock. Let none but those whose fathers were in Alsace-Lorraine before 1870 vote! France stands by their reply.

It were futile to discuss the Kienthalists. They are an infinitely negligible minority. Every manifestation they make arouses a storm of contempt and universal reprobation. They in no sense represent the spirit of the people of France.

As to American intervention, I would rather not speak. Recent utterances seem to show that a large number of Americans realize the extreme complexity of the situation, the impossibility of playing Germany's game—for so all present intervention would seem—by urging premature peace. Such peace would be Germany's crowning victory—and our defeat. We are not defeated and cannot accept a mediation we do not ask for. Peace can come with liberty alone, and liberty only through victory over the Prussian spirit. We long for real peace, permanent, founded on a federation of the nations and general human consent—not for a truce that bears in its womb all the festering elements of future strife. Never again must this awful tragedy be repeated. In that our will is one with yours, and it is to that end we hope to see you work in clear-sighted recognition of the way that leads to it.

Daughter Of Sir Herbert Tree To Wed New York Artist

New York, January 10.—Announcement of the engagement of Miss Iris Tree, daughter of Sir Herbert and Lady Tree, of London, has been made in New York. Miss Tree is to marry Curtis Moffat, a New York artist. Miss Tree came to America last year with her father and has accompanied him on his tours. Miss Tree has never gone on the stage. She has written some verses, a volume of which will be published shortly in London. Miss Tree is an outdoor sports enthusiast and is an accomplished rider.

"OFF COLOUR?"

Nowhere more than in the Far East is the expression "off-colour" so frequently heard. When the state of health gives rise to this expression there is lack of energy, of vitality and appetite. Often an overmastering gloom envelopes life and nothing seems worth while. Reluctant to recount in detail the symptoms of his condition the sufferer sums up the situation in the phrase "I'm a bit off colour."

Friends tactfully say that a change of air is needed, whereas the change really required is a change of blood; a change from the thin, impoverished, watery fluid which is slowly starving the system, to the rich, red healthgiving blood that has been created in so many thousands of instances by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Once this good, life-renewing blood is nourishing the irritated nerves debility and depression soon give place to vigour and brightness. The appetite rapidly improves and the "off-colour" feeling disappears.

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Ever Seen in Shanghai.

She has come specially from Russia to assist Mme. Linoff for 3 months (March, April and May).

Mme. **VEPRINZEVA** won **first prize** in the latest competition in designing held under the auspices of the world-famous Stroganovskaia School of Art, Moscow, and will devote her time while here to the elaboration of the dresses most suitable to the individual requirements of Shanghai ladies.

This is a unique opportunity—not to be missed by those who would be fashionably gowned.

Helpful Advice to Nursing Mothers

MANY mothers would like to feed their own children, but are denied the privilege of doing so, because they have not sufficient nourishment for them. The "Allenburys" scientific system of Infant Feeding has provided for all this. When a mother is partly able to feed her baby she may give **The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1** for alternate feeds, so alike are the natural and prepared food in this instance, and this food should be continued until the weaning process has been entirely completed. The mother herself must be well nourished and to this end may partake freely of the **"Allenburys" DIET** a partially predigested milk and wheaten food, which like the Milk Food No. 1, is instantly made ready for use by simply adding *boiling water only*. After childbirth the **"Allenburys" DIET** is surprisingly helpful in maintaining the strength and producing a good flow of rich milk.

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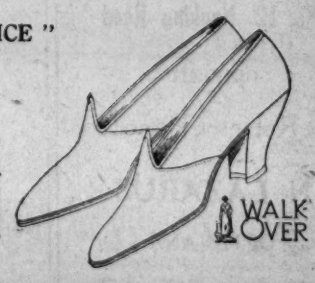

U.S. Commercial Visitors Close Deal With Chinese Bank And Business Agents

Plan Makes It Unnecessary To Locate Branches; Hon. David S. Rose Explains Ideas Back Of Present Trip

"My visit to China last year was for the purpose of forming acquaintance with the Chinese and with conditions Chinese, and I acquired a great deal of practical information," said Hon. David S. Rose in an interview with a CHINA PRESS reporter yesterday. Mr. Rose is here as a member of the American Commercial Committee. "Upon my return to the States last July," he continued, "we immediately opened our executive offices at Washington, D. C., in order that we might be within easy reach of the Chinese Legation and with the different departments of our own government as well as to be in close communication with our congress.

"There is much that should be done in the way of legislation in the interest of direct trade between China and the United States. The trouble has been in the past that there has been an organised, aggressive force actively at work to secure legislation not entirely fair to Chinese interests, while there has been no organised force to oppose. Consequently important issues have gone by default.

"Our group has been actively at work to build up a national Chinese Association in our country so that the Chinese in America may have direct representation before congress and the various departments. This association will be complete in the early future.

"We also began a publicity campaign and between August first and January first we sent out more than 275,000 pieces of literature advertising, in the broadest manner, opportunities in China for the extension of American trade in this country. Besides, our representatives have addressed the commercial and industrial organisations in more than a score of the principal American cities, meeting our merchants and manufacturers face to face and at the same time obtaining many first page newspaper reports of our addresses.

"As a result of this propaganda popular attention has been directed toward China, confidence in Chinese securities has been inspired and a spirit of inquiry aroused, which is sending many travelers here to make investigations.

"Each member of our party is prosecuting inquiries in his own way and upon his return to America will make written report to the association he represents. Every one represents very important interests. These reports will be given wide publicity which will further tend to arouse our merchants and manufacturers to a realising sense of the most important fact that China offers superior opportunities for commercial and industrial extension and development of American trade.

"I have been shown a copy of a Shanghai publication which makes the charge that our company is capitalised by German money. This is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. Not one dollar of German capital is invested, directly or indirectly, in our company. Ours is entirely and exclusively American capital. As a matter of fact we have in our group only three who bear German names and all of these were born in the United States and they are typically Americans. In this hour we have no hyphenated citizens. They are all Americans, loyal to the heart, and ready to respond to any call that our country may make upon them.

"I came here to establish branch offices of our commercial company as well as branch banks. I have been able, however, to form perfectly satisfactory connections with Chinese commercial and banking organisations which will render it unnecessary for us to locate branches. The Chinese organisations and ours will act in conjunction with each other. We will sell anything Chinese in America and they will sell anything American in China, without the intervention of middle-man or middle-country. I shall remain in China until these institutions shall have been put into complete working order and render what assistance I may to accomplish that result.

"Above everything else I am most gratified to find that the Chinese people entertain only the kindliest sentiments and the highest regard for Americans, and of my own personal knowledge I can testify that these sentiments are warmly reciprocated. We feel that there is room enough here for all. We come animated by no desire to gain the slightest advantage over the Chinese, but to establish cordial business relations with them, and to meet other business institutions in honorable competition."

Mr. Rose and the other visitors depart tonight for Nanking. After visiting that city they go north.

Lowrie High School Reorganised; Gets Gifts

A plan for the reorganisation of the Lowrie High School, Presbyterian Mission, South Gate, has recently gone into effect. The school is to have three courses, commercial, technical and normal, preparing students for technical colleges and for service in business or in the teaching profession.

The Chinese friends of the school have taken the lead in this movement. A board of 18 managers, 12 of whom are Chinese, has been chosen. Of this Dr. P. W. Kuo, dean of the Government Teachers' College at Nanking, is chairman; Mr. C. C. Nieh, of the Heng Foong Cotton Spinning Co., vice-chairman; David Z. T. Yui, National Y.M.C.A., secretary; and Hon. C. T. Wang, vice-chairman of the National Senate, treasurer. Messrs. V. D. Kao, Y. C. Bao, Fong F. Sec, K. W. Chang, V. S. Pao and P. C. Kwoh, of the Commercial Press, are members of the board.

Manual training in bamboo and wood, printing, typewriting, drawing and bookkeeping are part of the program of the school.

One feature is a self-help department which enables worthy boys of limited means to secure an education at half rates.

The alumni have raised $10,000 toward an endowment fund. Mr. C. C. Nieh is giving $1,000 per year for technical work; Hon. Yung Tao, of Peking, recently gave $1,000, and Miss Caroline M. Mitchell, of Pasadena, California, who is visiting in Shanghai, has given $10,000 (gold) toward the endowment.

Mr. R. P. Montgomery is dean of the school, which will hereafter be known as Lowrie Institute.

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Serbs Piling Up Shells While Awaiting Orders to Fire

Servian artillerymen and the ammunition for one Servian battery, awaiting orders for the artillery offensive to commence. This photograph is further evidence of the fact that the Allies saw to it that the Serbs were well supplied with shells during the recent Servian offensive which resulted in the recapture of the Servian city of Monastir.

WEIHSIEN AT LAST IS FREE OF PEOPLE'S ARMY

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Weihsien, Shantung, February 28.—At last Weihsien City is freed of the so-called "People's Army," that band of robbers, which, under the guise of upholding the law of the land, has systematically bled the people ever since last May. The city is beginning to resume its former appearance and it is to be hoped that, before long, the business houses will be open again. In bands of several hundred these "patriots" were shipped to Tsinanfu, and there divided among the large number of troops that are constantly located at the capital. Groups of men have been frequently seen marching along the streets of Tsinanfu, four deep, carrying no arms at all, while the people looked on in silence. In all about 4,000 men have been transported, all of whom had been either in the East Suburb or the city proper.

Many stories of lawlessness have been reported as happening on the night before they left, and it is quite probable that they were prevented from more flagrant disorders by the presence of the northern troops, who had, during the day, quietly come in and taken charge of things. Reports from the capital record the shooting of several officers of these troops, and in that way all spirit of rebellion will be put down.

RUSSIAN DANSEUSE TO APPEAR AT THE ASTOR

Following rapidly in the graceful steps of the "I.T.Y." Twins, the Astor House Hotel announces the engagement of Mdlle. Halanal, Russian danseuse, of the Imperial Ballet, Petrograd. This lady will give exhibitions of Russian country dances, mazurkas, English dances, etc., at the tea dances on Tuesday and Thursday, and also on Saturday next, during intervals of the usual dancing program. Full particulars will be found in the advertisement.

U. S. Court for China

At a session of the United States Court for China held yesterday a motion to quash the service of summons was heard in Schnabel, Gaumer and Co. vs. Garland Steamship Company. Mr. Joseph W. Rice appeared for the motion and Mr. W. S. Fleming in opposition thereto. After oral argument the motion was taken under advisement by the Court.

Mr. M. N. Zanki, having taken the required examination, was admitted to practice upon a favorable report of the Examining Committee and took the oath.

'La Belle Helene'

Rehearsals for "La Belle Helene" indicate that it is going to be one of the best shows ever put on. The music is very light and catchy and it is bound to be a great success. There are still a few stalls to be had for the first night, but people had better brace up and book early.

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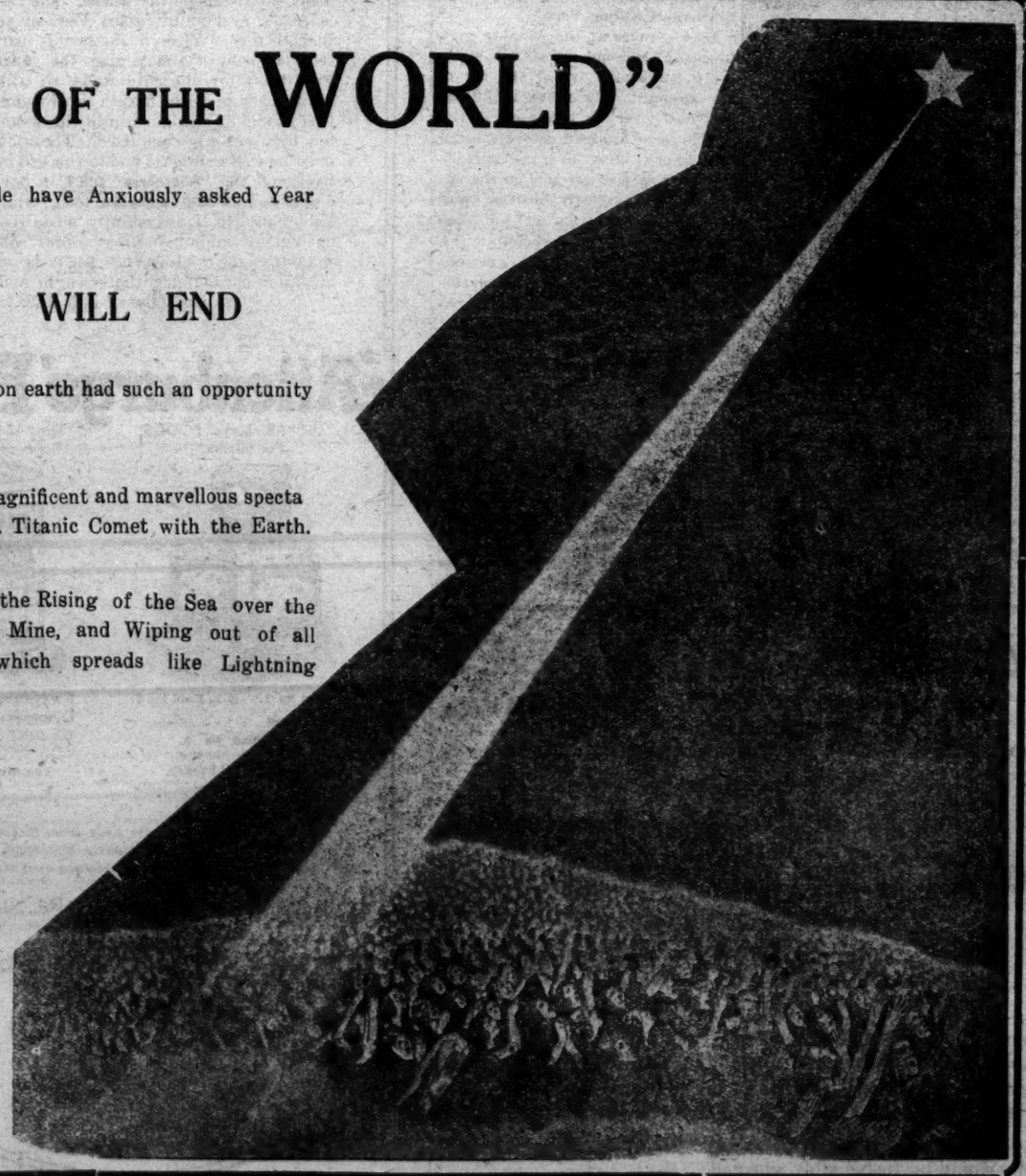

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Alliance Or Isolation?

THE following editorial appeared in THE NEW YORK WORLD *on December 31 last. This, it will be noted, was before Germany had announced the resumption of the ruthless submarine warfare which she had previously disavowed, apologised for and repudiated. Also it was before the United States had severed diplomatic relationship with Germany and before the German plot in Mexico had been discovered. We take special pleasure in reproducing this editorial because it supports our own views and shows that we are not far out of touch with the trend of the best and most enlightened American opinion:*

WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address is the principal argument advanced against participation by the United States in a League to Enforce Peace. Indeed, it is practically the only argument advanced. But what validity has Washington's Farewell Address in respect to political conditions in the world today?

It is based upon the hypothesis that "Europe has a set primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation." This was true in 1796. Is it true now? Have we no relation to the primary interests of Europe at the present time? It is no concern of ours whether Europe is governed by the political ideals of Lloyd George or the political ideals of the German General Staff? Are Briand and von Bethmann-Hollweg all one to us?

These are questions that have become vital to the future of the United States.

Washington's Farewell Address was framed to meet a particular situation created by the French Revolution and its subsequent developments. In the European conflict that followed Washington's proclamation of neutrality had been bitterly resented by all the French partisans in this country. The old treaty of alliance was still in force and the Republic was plunged into one of the most bitter controversies of its history.

The Jay treaty added new fuel to the flames. The Federalists had become partisans of England and the anti-Federalist of France. Washington was the victim of the most virulent abuse ever heaped upon a President of the United States. The most degrading epithets which Theodore Roosevelt has ever applied to President Wilson were flattering in comparison with the least of the epithets that were hurled daily at the father of his country during his entire second term. The quarrel became so violent that the stability of the Nation was threatened.

Washington clearly foresaw that if the United States were drawn into the war that was raging in Europe it would mean civil war at home and perhaps foreign conquest. The Republic was young and weak and had not yet found itself. Every consideration of public interest required a rigid neutrality as between the belligerents and a complete aloofness from the conflict. It was not a question of whether the French were right and the rest of Europe wrong, but of whether the United States was to exist as a free and independent nation.

No such problem confronts the United States today. Nor can it be said that we are indifferent to all European controversies or that our situation is "detached and distant." In fact, we are concerned even with certain Asiatic controversies which we could not avoid if we would. Nobody, for example, would seriously maintain that it is no affair of ours whether China remains a nation or whether it becomes a Japanese province.

Before many months have passed the American people must make up their minds whether Washington's Farewell Address is to remain the guiding principle of American foreign policy or whether the Nation is to embark upon a new policy. We are capable of maintaining the old rule of isolation, refusing all alliances and upholding our own rights in our own way without assistance from anybody. But to do it we must arm to the teeth. We must have a navy that no other country, that no probable coalition, will venture to challenge. We must have an army that is adequate to come to the instant support of that navy and to strike without an hour's unnecessary delay. That would require an expenditure of probably $1,000,000,000 a year for preparedness, but it is a price that the country can afford to pay if the policy of isolation is worth it.

The main thing is that we should make up our minds what we purpose to do. We can no longer expect to eat our cake and have it too.

Affairs In Switzerland

The plea for unity, made recently at the reception given in his honor at Aarau, the capital of his native canton, by Edmund Schulthess, the new President of the Swiss Confederation, was as well timed as it was forcible. Ever since the beginning of the present war, the Swiss have shown a remarkable unity of action. The war has borne hardly upon them in many directions, and the extraordinary complexities of the situation have often occasioned serious differences of opinion as to how conditions might best be dealt with; nevertheless, when it came to any question calling for united action, such action has always been forthcoming. President Schulthess, in his speech at Aarau, called for a faithful adherence to this attitude. He said, in effect, "We have done well; but we must continue to do well, and even better. Switzerland is content to remain small, as she is; nevertheless, the Swiss people are determined to save, out of the catastrophe in Europe, both absolute Swiss independence and Swiss individuality. They are determined to follow their own course, economically and politically; and, to carry through such a purpose, the authorities must be backed by a public opinion governed primarily by national considerations."

Perhaps the most important point, however, touched upon by the President in the course of his speech, was the question of the supposed gulf between German and French-speaking Switzerland. As a recent writer has pointed out, since the Middle Ages Switzerland had known almost every species of conflict, but never that of racial antagonism. Nevertheless, it cannot be doubted that the war has put a considerable strain on its unity in this respect. French Switzerland has been unquestionably in favor of the Allies, and, although German Switzerland cannot be said to have come to anything like so definite a decision on the other side, the variance in sentiment has been sufficiently marked to create a difficult situation between the two parties. Deep down under all outward differences, however, the Swiss are strongly united by an extraordinarily fervent patriotism. President Schulthess, therefore, no doubt summed up the situation accurately enough when he said, as he did at Aarau, that never during the whole duration of the war had he been conscious of anything in the nature of a real cleavage between the two sections of the country.

Suggests Japan And England May Separate After The War

UNDER the title of "England and Japan," K. K. Kawakami, a prominent Japanese writer in the United States, contributes an article to the February issue of the Atlantic Monthly, suggesting Japan and England may part when their alliance expires in 1921. Whether this will actually happen, says Mr. Kawakami, depends upon Russia's attitude after the war. She holds the key to the re-alignment of the powers in the Far East, declares the Japanese.

Mr. Kawakami operates a news bureau in San Francisco, operating under the name of the Pacific Press. He is a frequent contributor to leading American magazines, besides being the author of several books on Japan and her place in the world's politics. His article in the Atlantic Monthly follows:

By K. K. Kawakami

Nothing at this moment furnishes so much food for speculation as the new alignment of the powers likely to follow in the wake of Armageddon. Italy has dropped out of the Dreibund. From Berlin come whispers of a separate peace with Russia. In Petrograd mutterings have been heard of Russia's dis-satisfaction with the way England has been treating her. In England the voice of disapproval of Japan's aggressive policy in China has been growing louder. Is this an indication of Downing Street's desire to break with Tokio when the treaty of alliance terminates in 1921?

In the Far East equally momentous developments are taking place. Japan has already entered into a new convention with Russia which may easily develop into an alliance. Will she couple the compact with an entente with Germany? Not a few Japanese writers and publicists have come forward with tributes to German efficiency and valor, while many Germans, on their side, have been urging the wisdom of making up with the Japanese. The German officers and men who capitulated to the Japanese at Tsingtau have been accorded the most courteous treatment ever since their arrival in Japan. As if to add significance to the incident, a section of the Japanese press began, soon after the fall of Tsingtau, to voice sentiments by no means flattering to England. Will Japan prove after the war so rash as to cut asunder the ties of alliance which have united her to England during the past twelve years?

To forecast the future of the Anglo-Japanese alliance it is essential to know something of its past. The first alliance, concluded on January 30, 1902, was of far greater significance than was realised by its authors. On the face of it, the treaty afforded Japan no tangible benefit. It partook rather of the nature of a shadowy assurance against attack. It simply prescribed that if either high contracting party should become involved in war with a third power, the other high contracting party should maintain a strict neutrality, and exercise its influence to prevent other powers from joining in hostilities against its ally. It was only in the event of a third power or powers joining in hostilities against either high contracting party, that the other was required to come to its assistance. Now, the only power expected at the time to encroach upon Japan's rights was Russia. Since there was but little probability of any third power joining Russia in the event of a Russo-Japanese war, it was not thought likely that England would be called upon to render military assistance to Japan. Thus the risk run by Great Britain was very small.

The statesmanship of Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne foresaw all this and more. A victorious Japan, in the fast-approaching war with Russia, meant the checkmating of the Russian advance in the Far East—that nightmare of British statesmen. Even if Japan were defeated at the hands of the Muscovite, the Far-Eastern situation, so far as British interests were concerned, could not have become worse. Open-minded publicists of Great Britain have been frank enough to admit this advantage bestowed upon their country by the alliance. As Mr. Alfred Stead puts it:

"For Great Britain the gain, even before the Russian war, was much more substantial. British diplomacy assumed a new importance at Peking when backed by Japan, and amongst other results, the Tibetan expedition was rendered possible. Since the beginning of the Russo-Japanese War, and the consequent revelation of Japan's power, the advantages to British diplomacy in Europe have been very considerable. In fact, British foreign policy all over the world has been influenced and strengthened by the alliance. The destruction of the Baltic fleet enabled four British battleships to be sent home to play a very important part in the diplomatic crisis in Europe. We owe so much to our alliance that we should thank our lucky stars that Japan, the much-courted new power, paramount in the Far East, is anxious, not only to renew the alliance, but also to extend its scope."

Was the treaty, then, a one-sided agreement? To be frank, the alliance did not accord Japan much material benefit. True, England financed Japan in her titanic struggle with Russia; but that would have been done anyway, even in the absence of the treaty of alliance. The real advantage that Japan received from the alliance was something that could not be spoken of in terms of dollars and cents.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 was one of the most romantic incidents in the history of the nations. It was not merely an alliance between two nations, but a cementing of friendship between two hemispheres which had long appeared as if ordained by Providence to remain forever separated. It was the first union of the East with the West, the first recognition that an Asiatic nation was capable of rendering assistance to a foremost power for the Occident. The advantage thus gained by Japan was of necessity sentimental, but its significance was none the less great. Japan was definitely recognized as an important factor in world politics and was accorded a place in the concourse of the world's great powers. No longer was her voice to be ignored in the disposition of Far Eastern questions.

Th diplomatic feat accomplished by Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne in concluding the alliance with Japan (coming as it did at the moment when the Kaiser was holding up before Europe the picture of the yellow peril) was particularly remarkable. The farseeing English statesmen knew the ulterior motives of the astute monarch's dramatic "appeal" to Christendom, and refused to be beguiled or scared by his trumpeting of the Oriental menace. On the contrary, they saw in Japan's sudden awakening and rapid progress great possibilities, not only for the advancement of England's own interest, but for the regeneration of the Orient.

Japan's brilliant victory over China, regarded as the sleeping Hercules of the East, was the event which first elicited British admiration. The excellent discipline and great efficiency displayed by Japanese officers and troops during the Boxer disturbance of 1900 intensified the respect already entertained by the Englishmen for the Japanese. In contrast to the lawlessness and brutalities of the troops from certain Christian countries, the humane conduct of the Mikado's "heathen" soldiers was indeed conspicuous. It was, therefore, not merely incidental that the Anglo-Japanese alliance followed upon the heels of the Boxer troubles.

The first treaty of alliance was not a defensive and offensive alliance in the true sense of the term. In the war with Russia, upon which Japan staked her very existence, the instrument was useful to Japan only in so far as it assured England's moral support. It was only toward the end of the war that Great Britain came out squarely for an unqualified alliance, and agreed to cast her lot with Japan in the event of another war. The result was the second treaty of alliance, of August 12, 1905. In place of the lukewarm provision of the first treaty the new treaty contained the following definite article:

"If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, whenever arising, on the part of any power or powers, either contracing party should be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests (in Eastern Asia and India), the other contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it."

This new agreement was made public when the outcome of the peace conference at Portsmouth was quivering in the balance, with Japan anxious to end the war on honorable terms, Russia wishing to continue hostilities until she was in a position to dictate her own terms. It went into effect on the day it was signed. Had it not contained an article forestalling its application to the war then going on in Manchuria, the new alliance would have been employed as a lever to oblige Russia to accept peace terms more favorable to Japan than were actually agreed upon.

In the minds of many students of international affairs it remains a question why England insisted upon inserting in the new treaty such a clause of exemption, if she wished to be of real service to Japan. Looking at the situation through the perspective of history, it is certain that England's main object in concluding the second treaty of alliance was to prepare against the rising tide of German power and influence which had begun to be strongly felt, not only in Europe, but in the Far East.

But the treaty, coming at the psychological moment when Japan needed foreign sympathy and encouragement most keenly, was welcomed in the Mikado's Empire with great enthusiasm and appreciation. The press was most effusive in praising England's chivalrous spirit in renewing the alliance, and believed that the new treaty was of no small influence in determining the Russian attitude at the peace conference. And indeed the alliance has exorcised great influence in preventing Russia from waging a war of revenge against Japan.

The second treaty of alliance was to have remained in force for ten years but circumstances compelled its revision four years before its termination. Upon the heels of its conclusion events followed one another in rapid succession. Korea had ceased to be a problem. British influence in Tibet had been firmly established. But the most important factor which necessitated its revision was the signal change that had come over the relationship between Japan and the United States.

Beginning with the now historic "school incident" in San Francisco, the anti-Japanese agitation in California had become portentous enough to threaten the amicable relations between the two nations. The Japanese statesmen, of course, did not so much as dream of going to war on account of the California question, for they could easily foresee that war would never solve the immigration question. They would have been exceedingly stupid had they failed to realize that war with America presupposed the withdrawal of all the Japanese population from this country and the abondonment of all hope of sending any emigrants to these shores for many years after such a war.

And yet a small section of the press showed a propensity to exploit the California question to the detriment of the friendly relations which the two governments were anxious to maintain. This was where England's apprehension came in. Should Japan and the United States come to blows, would not England, as Japan's ally, be called upon to come to Japan's assistance? A careful examination of the preamble and articles of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was all that was needed to convince any one of the impossibility of applying the treaty to a war that might develop out of the immigration or California question. But the feeling of uneasiness prevailing both in America and England was something that could not be ignored.

Consequently the Mikado's government thought it the part of wisdom to assure the United States and England that the Anglo-Japanese alliance could never be applied to an American-Japanese war. Thus, in the third treaty of alliance, signed on July 13, 1911, Japan agreed to insert the following article: "Should either High Contracting Party conclude a treaty of general arbitrtion with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting Power an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force." Almost simultaneously the United States entered into a general arbitration treaty with Great Britain. To those who have the eyes to read, these instruments ought to be sufficient proof that Japan has no intention of dragging England into the war which many fire-eaters think unavoidable between Japan and the United States.

In renewing the treaty of alliance with Japan for the second time, Great Britain had, as in the case of the alliance of 1905, an eye upon Germany. So far as Russia was concerned, British interests in the Far East were no longer in danger. There is reason to believe that in 1911 or thereabouts the two European powers entered into an understanding defining their respective spheres of influence in Tibet and Mongolia. In the meantime, the Mikado's statesmen not only effectively checked the Russian advance on the China Sea, but succeeded, by dint of shrewd diplomacy, in healing the hurts Russia had been nursing after her defeat in Manchuria.

On the other hand, the German advance in China had now assumed such an ominous aspect that England had begun to doubt the security of her position.

Considered from the British side, therefore, the new Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance was concluded chiefly with a view to forestalling possible German aggression both in China and Europe. Japan, on the other hand, considered the treaty to be of great value as a means of furthering friendly relations with Russia.

We have seen that the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1911 was concluded with a view to preparing the two sea-powers against the portentous rise of Germany. They had in view just such a case of emergency as the present war, wherein England might be enabled to remove her troops and men-of-war from the Orient, leaving the protection of that region to the Japanese. Japan was glad enough to enter into the compact, mainly because she saw a perpetual menace in the occupation of Kiachow by a European power whose sovereign had long been actively engaged in prejudicing the whole Occident against Japan.

In the present titanic conflict then Japan's duty permits of no misconstruction. With the text of the treaty before us, we can readily understand why Japan joined hands with Great Britain in the present war. It is obviously England's right to call upon Japan for aid, while it is Japan's duty to respond to England's call. Read the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance carefully, and you will notice that wherever either high contracting party may be attacked by a third power the other high contracting party is required to come to its assistance in the regions of the Far East. The treaty does not say "aggressive action in the

(Continued on Page 9)

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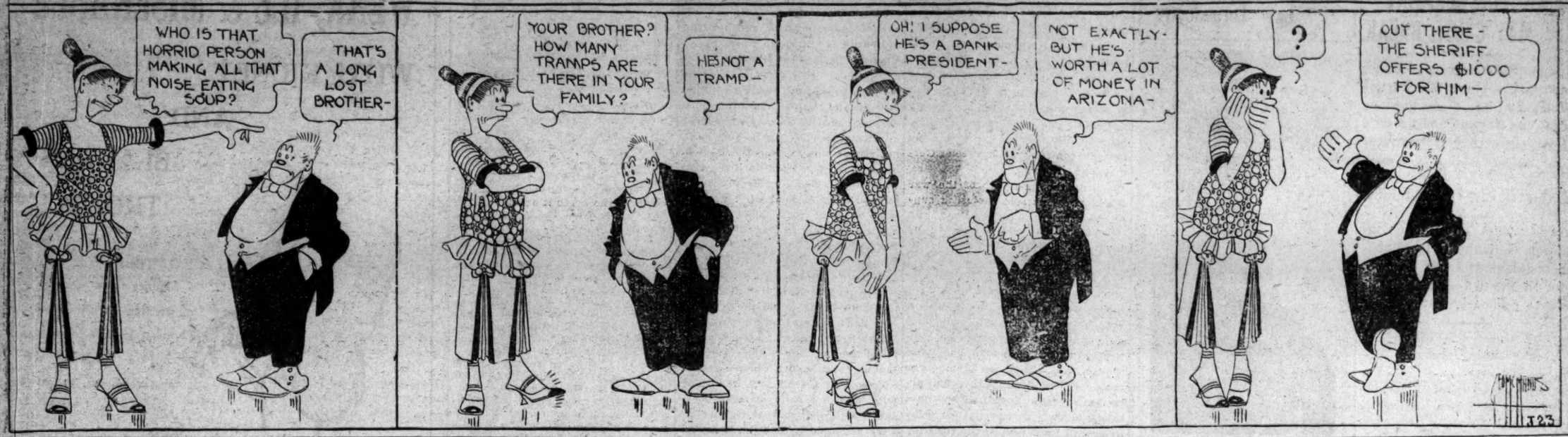
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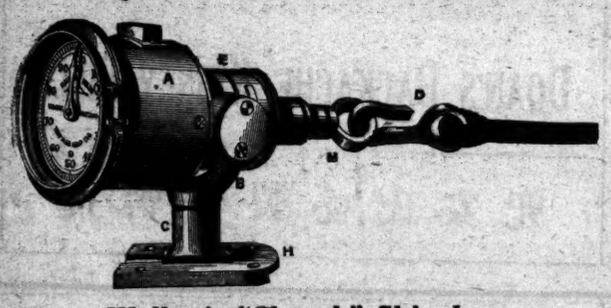

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Suggests Japan And England May Separate After The War

(Continued from Page 8)

Far East," but "aggressive action wherever arising." The state of affairs described in the treaty had certainly come into existence by the time England asked for Japan's aid, and Japan could not shirk the responsibilities put upon her shoulders by the treaty.

It is amusing to see the American press indulging in all manner of allegations with regard to Japan's entry into the war. Friends of Germany claim that the tide of American sentiment turned against England the moment she called upon Japan to act. Why the American public should be reluctant to recognize Great Britain's obvious right to ask for Japan's aid is difficult to understand. Back of this much ado about nothing is perhaps racial prejudice. Had Japan been a Caucasian race, no nation would have criticized England's act in calling upon her at such a moment of grave danger, and no one would have questioned Japan's right and duty to join hands with her ally. The plain fact is that Japan did not enter into the war without conferring with England "fully and frankly."

In the present world war, as during the preceding decade, the Anglo-Japanese alliance has proved to be of mutual advantage to the high contracting parties. Will it survive the great upheaval which is shaking Europe from its foundation? With Kiaochow restored to Chinese sovereignty, and with Russia becoming more and more friendly toward Japan, has the raison d'etre of the Anglo-Japanese alliance virtually ceased to exist? In a word, what will be the future of the alliance?

That its future depends largely upon Russia's attitude after the war seems inevitable. If, at the peace conference that is to follow the war, Russia is given what she has been coveting, she will continue to be friendly with Great Britain and will keep Germany at arm's length. In that case there is no reason why Japan should not renew the alliance with England, though perhaps in more or less modified form. She has already entered into an entente cordial with Russia. By renewing the alliance with England, she will become a party to a triangular combination and thus secure herself against the not improbable revenge of Germany. England, too, will be anxious to participate in such a combination, for she knows that she will have to bear the brunt of Germany's bitterest enmity for many years after the war.

If, on the other hand, Russia is dis-satisfied with the outcome of the peace parley, and shows herself inclined to be reconciled with Germany, Japan will of necessity hesitate to continue the alliance with England on the same basis as hitherto; for it is a foregone conclusion that Japan will avoid, if she can possibly do so, another disastrous war with Russia, knowing that her resources are too limited to cope with Russia's tremendous potential power. Yet the alliance terminates in 1921. Will it be renewed, or will the two Powers have come to the parting of the ways? The key is in Russia's hands. It does not take a prophet to foresee that Russia's attitude and disposition will be the determining factor in the re-alignment of the powers in the Far East.

Much has of late been said of Japanese discontent with the alliance with England. But the public has forgotten that before Japan began to complain of England's "selfishness" many British newspapers and publicists had long been assailing Japan. As early as 1908 such men as Lord Stanhope and F. B. Vrooman, and many others, openly attacked Japanese ambitions, and urged the re-adjustment of England's Far Eastern policy. The same sentiment has been voiced in not a few English newspapers.

But it was not until the fall of Tsingtau that a few Japanese newspapers and publicists openly attacked the British policy in the Far East. The reader will recall that when Japan decided to enter into the war England despatched a cruiser and a contingent of troops to participate in the siege of Tsingtau, the German stronghold in Kiaochow. Officially Japan extended to them a cordial hand of weclome, but at heart she felt that England was intruding in a field where her assistance was not needed. The Japanese are their inevitable rivals ally must either be distrustful of them or entertain motives other than those of expediting the reduction of Tsingtau. No public comment was made to that effect, but the feeling was in the air.

Most Britishers in China a e anti-Japanese. They believed that the Japanese are their inevitbale rivals in the Far East, and cannot understand why their government should tie its hands by an alliance with Japan and render itself unable to check Japanese ambitions. They can see only the two billion dollars they have invested in China, and they resent the gradual incursions of Japanese trade into the field long monopolised by them. They often fail to see the situation in the broader light of international relations. What would have become of British prestige in the Orient had England, lending ear to the ill-considered counsels of her citizens in China, bade good-bye to Japan in 1911?

But this dog-in-the-manger attitude is not restricted to the Britishers. The Japanese entertain the same sentiment with regard to certain parts of China, notably Manchuria, where their investments amount to two hundred and fifty million dollars. The blame is on both sides. The idea of the exclusive "sphere of influence" is pernicious and must be modified, if not abandoned. To one looking at the situation from a detached point of view, it seems incomprehensible that England cannot be more generous toward Japanese enterprise in the Yangtsze Valley. The "valley" has an area of 362,000 square miles; certainly England cannot monopolise such a vast territory in addition to Tibet, 533,000 square miles in area. One fails to understand why she should be reluctant to see Japan build there a few hundred miles of railway which would, after all, benefit her as much as Japan. In the Japanese sphere in South Manchuria, measuring 90,000 square miles, we know of no instance wherein British enterprise has been hindered by the Japanese. When in 1913, the British government, on behalf of the Anglo-Chinese Corporation, sounded the Japanese government as to whether objection would be made to the corporation's project to lay a railway between Kingchao and Chaoyang in Manchuria, Japan cheerfully endorsed the plan.

As for trade competition, no one should complain of his defeat so long as his successful rival observes the rules of sportsmanship. Despite all the unkind things that have been said about the Japanese, one must concede that their commercial success in China has been due largely to their perseverance, industry, agility and frugality. You cannot succeed in business in the Orient by spending four hours a day in a luxurious office, devoting the rest of the time to golfing and dinners and social gatherings, while your Asiatic rivals work fifteen hours or more every day and are satisfied with offices or shops which offer no personal comfort. And this is merely one of the many factors that enter into reckoning.

The growing friendship between the natives of India and the Japanese has furnished another cause for suspicion, not to say irritation on the part of England. It is nothing new that even bona fide Japanese travelers and merchants in India are subjected to espionage by British officials. Not only have the Englishmen in India been suspicious of those Japanese likely to come in contact with the radical elements of the Hindu population, but they have also shown a propensity to exclude Japanese commercial enterprise from the country.

On the other hand the Japanese see no reason why they should act as England's watchdog for India. Suppose India rose in rebellion while England's hands were full in Europe, would Japan be required to quell the insurrection by virtue of the alliance treaty? The prevision of the existing treaty is not clear as to Japan's duty in such a case. Japan would undoubtedly prefer British rule in India to that of Germany or Russia, if the country had to be dominated by some European power, but the point is that she would be reluctant to take part in crushing the just aspirations of the Hindus for independence and freedom.

After all has been said and done, we might still have safely predicted the renewal of the alliance five years hence, had it not been for the difficulty of forecasting the post bellum attitude of Russia. Once again we say, the key is in Russia's hands.

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SHANGHAI

NORSE EMBARGO ON FOOD FOR GERMANY MAY CAUSE BREAK

Situation Over Exports Is Acute, and Unless There Is a Partial Release of Ban, Open Rupture Between Norway and Kaiser's Government Seems Imminent

BRITISH OUTPUT GERMANS AND GAIN CONTROL OF FISH

Resell Product Only Under Condition Germany Gets None—Scandinavians Look to U. S. for Necessities—Praise President's Submarine Attitude

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

(Special Correspondence)

Stockholm, December 20.—The situation between Germany and the Scandinavian countries, particularly Norway and Germany, has now reached its most critical stage. Only one thing can save Norway from an open rupture with Germany in the next few weeks, a partial release of the embargo which both Norway and Sweden have placed on exportations to Germany.

Germany is getting practically nothing from either Sweden or Norway now, and there are some things she wants very badly. They are fish, fish oil used extensively in the manufacture of munitions, copper and nickel. Out of this year's catch Germany will get only 15 per cent of the fish caught by the Norwegian fleet, and as a consequence the price of fish in some varieties has increased to four times the price in Germany last year.

During the few days I have had in Norway and Sweden I have been able to get to the sources of accurate information and have been able to learn a number of interesting things about Scadinavia's serious predicament, information which should be interesting to people in America, as the Scandinavians look to America to help them out of the hole their geographical position has placed them in.

The United States will have to help feed these countries during the coming winter, and the Scandinavians are willing to pay well for what they get. But they cannot get along without American support, and every one with whom I have talked, including Government officials, says the situation here would become very critical if anything happened to cut off the supplies which come from across the Atlantc.

As far as the situation with Germany is concerned, the immediate danger is with Norway, and that danger is so great people in official positions are afraid to talk. Ordinarily Norwegians are very confiding, but not now. I asked for an interview with the high officer who holds Norway's destiny in his hands and got from him the reply that he dared not talk just now. He dared not even send a friendly message to another neutral country for fear his remarks would in some way be misconstrued. Neither he nor any one else in Norway dares call his soul his own.

Much At Stake for Norway

"A little later," his message came back to me, "This is no time to talk. There is too much at stake for us."

At the same time it was said that Norway felt the need of American support and was eager to have people in the United States understand its position.

Incidentally, I find everywhere in Sweden and Norway the kindliest and warmest regard for the United States. I had been led to believe that people here felt that the United States had not been active enough in their support in the submarine controversy, but this is not true. If there is any place in the world where President Wilson's attitude is understood and appreciated it is in Scandinavia.

The tensest interest of the moment in both countries is in what was said in the exchange of recent notes between Norway and Germany, information regarding which is carefully guarded. I can say with reasonable assurance, however, that the whole controversy turns on the question of supplies to Germany. The Germans have demanded a certain supply of the commodities already mentioned, fish, fish oil, copper and nickel, and iron pyrites as well.

Norway has tried to make it clear that Germany asks the impossible, but the answer does not go down. So Norway now has the difficult problem of squaring Germany's demand with her other obligations. As an English-speaking Norwegian put it to me, Norway lies between the devil and the North Sea.

The North Sea is Norway's difficulty, because there are certain necessities of life, including coal, which can reach Scandinavia in adequate quantities only from England. Without coal Norway is lost, and England will only let Norway have coal on condition that the products of its industries, nourished with English coal, do not find their way into German markets. The Norwegians have found this request reasonable, but the Germans do not. There lies the problem.

Norwegians Blame Germans

The big Norwegian shipping firms of Bergen and Christiania also maintain that the Germans are going into this submarine campaign against Norwegian vessels with an extra interest because it helps decrease one of the most powerful mercantile fleets of the world. The fewer Norwegian ships the higher freight rates and the more costly for the allies.

They are in almost a fighting mood about it, particularly as they have made great fortunes out of the war. In Bergen alone, a city of 100,000, the war has made a hundred new millionaires. Its great fire last January, covering a square mile, has already been largely forgotten, and most of the burned ground is covered with new temporary buildings. Financially it was a drop in the bucket compared to the money being made by Bergen's mercantile fleet.

All the big Norwegian coast towns, particularly Bergen and Stavenger, have turned over other new fortunes in fish. The story of Norway's fish is pretty near the story of Norway during the war and gives a fairly accurate idea of what lies behind the present controversy between Germany and Norway.

During the first year of the war the Norwegians sold their fish supply as usual to both England and Germany. It was worth at that time about $19,000,000. The English continued sending coal and tin to Norway and Sweden, and trade went on much as before, though brisker.

The war had been under way a year before the English made any serious attempt to prevent the Norwegians and Swedes from supplying the Germans. Then the attempt was made, diplomatically only. The attention of the Scandinavians was called to their continued good relations with England and the basis for it, and the Scandinavians admitted it.

As 85 per cent of the Norwegians and perhaps half the Swedes are pro-English, due largely to the feeling that the English would protect them, for selfish reasons—if for no other—in case they were threatened by any superior force, they were able to give the English assurance that political measures would be taken to curtail the exports to Germany.

Germany Got Many Supplies

The second winter of the war was well under way before the English realised that the Scandinavian Governments were unable to control the exports, and Germany was getting as much, or nearly as much, from Norway and Sweden as she desired. It is also openly stated that certain Scandinavian firms did not play fair, but receive English supplies for the manufacture of goods destined for Germany. Last winter most of the sardines which reached Germany came in tin boxes which passed the blockade on the consideration that they would not go south.

But, instead of getting angry with the Scandinavian Governments and threatening them in any way, the British Government played a much cleverer game, so clever that the Germans are suffering for it this winter.

It was evident that there was no way to control the Norwegian fish as long as they remained the property of the Norwegian packers, so the British Government sent an agent with plenipotentiary powers to borrow money in Norway with the assistance of the Norwegian Government. The understanding was that the money was to be spent in Norway, much as a similar understanding was agreed to over the American loan floated by the allies last year. In fact, this Norwegian loan had as a precedent the American loan, so that no one in Norway, official or private citizen, felt there was any impropriety in lending money to an individual backed by the British Government.

In fact, the chief difference between this loan and the American loan was that the Norwegian loan was to go entirely to the purchase of merchandise not directly connected with warfare. It was also not offered for public subscription, but taken up by a group of Norwegian bankers. The amount of this loan was also only $45,000,000, a sum sufficiently big, however, for a small country, just about big enough to buy up 85 per cent of the entire fish output of Norway. In two years the price of fish had more than doubled.

This fish was all bought at top prices, but the British agent did not haggle on prices. In fact there was some wild speculating in fish at Bergen this last spring and summer and that $45,000,000 helped make some more Bergen millionaires. The main thing was that the British Government came into possession of all available fish, most of which would ordinarily have gone to Germany.

English Corner Fish Market

Naturally this was all done through sub-agents and with a certain shrewd calm. The Germans, who also had out their agents buying as advantageously as possible, did not realise what a coup the English had put over on them until the deal was closed. The Norwegians themselves hardly realised what was going on until they did not have enough fish left to feed themselves. But that was easily arranged. The British agent showed himself willing and eager to sell back all the fish the Norwegians needed, and to sell for less than he paid. So the Norwegians had nothing to complain of.

The British agent placed just one restriction on the resales. He said that any of these fish which had been caught with British nets, hauled up with British tackle, or brought to shore with British coal or gasoline were not to be sold to the Germans. That just covered every fish there was. So the Norwegians bought back and have eaten and are going to eat this winter fish they are under restriction not to sell if they wanted to.

It immediately became apparent that the Swedes were also going to be hit. In fact, the shrewd Swedes made two or three moves of their own at once. The Swedish Government bought up all Iceland's big catch and began laying restrictions on the exportation of their own catch. But even at that they did not have enough, especially as dried and salted fish have become an absolute essential in the far and populous interior of Sweden now that flour and other cereals from America are not coming in so plentifully.

They were importing 10,000 tons of Norwegian fish even before the war, and now they need more; how much more I cannot learn, as the Governments hereabouts have been very careful not to publish unnecessary and information-giving statistics since the war.

To get the extra thousands of tons of dried fish needed especially in the forests of the north it became necessary to buy from the agent of the British Government. He was no sooner approached than he showed himself very willing to sell to the Swedes, also at a lower price than that he had paid. But he had a restriction to make. These fish had also been caught in British nets, hauled aboard with British tackle, steamed to shore with British coal, or had in some way come in contact with British material, so he had a request to make in return for the dried fish, a restriction on the sale of barrels, barrel staves and similar materials to Germany, and, incidentally, to Denmark.

So sometime last spring barrels and barrel staves came upon the restricted list of materials allowed by the Swedish Government to be exported, and, as Denmark is dependent upon barrels and barrel staves to ship, export from Denmark to Germany was immediately hampered. The Danes complained, and there was a long negotiation which is still under way and is likely to pursue a long and tortuous course.

The sum of all this is that the English have gained the commercial upperhand over the Germans in Scandinavia and the Germans are feeling it.

Captain Survives Two Torpedoings

CAPT. WM. T. TURNER.

Some sort of a good angel seems to be watching over Captain William T. Turner, who was in command of the Lusitania at the time she was sunk by a German submarine. According to word received in New York, Captain Turner recently survived another torpedoing, that of the transport Ivernia, sunk with a loss of several hundred lives.

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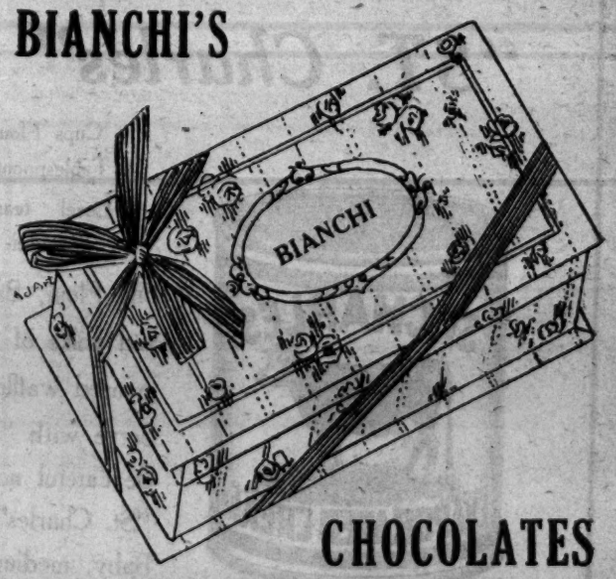

CHOCOLATES

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Chinkiang Electors' Meeting

The minutes in part of an adjourned meeting of the electors of the British Concession at Chinkiang, held at H. B. M.'s Consulate, Chinkiang, on Monday, February 26, H. A. Ottewill, Esquire, H. B. M.'s Consul, presiding.

Present: Messrs. J. W. Carney; J. C. Dowding; L. H. Howell; U. J. Kelly; E. G. Masters, and R. H. R. Wade, representing 23 out of 34 votes.

Mr. Masters.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, In the absence of the Chairman of the Council, I wish to make a few remarks on the Budget before the meeting. It has been in your hands for about one month, and I trust you have had time to note the few points in which it varies from its predecessors. I will nevertheless refer to four items of interest which merit special attention.

(1) Mr. Carney's query at the Annual Meeting.

The answer is in the negative. The Council has been informed that in entering into a contract (without the consent of the electors) which calls for the expenditure of the public funds for a period exceeding the tenure of its office, the Council as the agent of the electors would be acting beyond the scope of its authority. Occasions doubtless arise when the Council may consider that it would be in the best interests of the electors that a contract should be entered into for a period exceeding the Council's tenure of office. Such a contract however should not be executed by the Council unless it contains an express stipulation to the effect that it shall be considered by the parties as provisional only pending the ratification of its terms by the electors in a meeting assembly.

(2) General Municipal Rate:—Chinese.

As mentioned in Mr. Lee's remarks on Resolution No. 1, at the Annual General Meeting, the receipts from taxation upon Chinese property are year by year rapidly decreasing. The estimate is now 20% below that of 1916. This I regret to state is unfortunately due to the decline in the trade of the port.

(3) Grant-in-aid Recreation Fund.

In the past it has been customary to grant the Recreation Fund a sum of Tls. 250 annually, and, on the advice of the Trustees this has not been done this year as the Fund is financially sound. This grant has been left out by the Council for 1916 with the proviso that its action shall not form a precedent.

The funds in the hands of the Trustees are as follows:—

Recreation Fund	$876.98
Road Fund	251.91
Total	$1,128.89

$1,050 of which has been invested in the China and Japan War Savings Association.

(4) Rates for Electricity.

Owing to the increased cost of coal it has been found necessary by the outgoing Council to consider the question of raising the price of electricity and decided as an experiment that the Department's liabilities for 1917 should be covered by a loan from the General Fund, and that the matter of raising the rates or not should receive special attention at the next Annual General Meeting.

With these remarks, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I submit the Budget for 1917 for your adoption.

Mr. Howell.—I beg to second the resolution.

Mr. Carney explained his reasons for querying the Council's powers, and still maintained that the reason given by Mr. Rose (in 1915) for increasing the rent of the Police Station Ground was most unsatisfactory. He thought that the details of the lease should have been made public, and he pointed out that the Council's lot of land was now almost unproductive.

No further remarks having been made, the Chairman suggested that Mr. Carney might put forward an amendment to the Budget resolution.

Mr. Masters.—It does not follow that because the electors pass the Budget the Council are bound to pay the whole of the items.

Mr. Carney thereupon proposed and Mr. Dowding seconded:—

That the Budget be passed in toto, and that the Council be instructed to deal with the amount of the rent.

Discussion ensued in regard to the lease of the police station still holding good the opinion of the meeting being that the lease was null and void.

Mr. Carney, in drawing attention to the irregular manner in which the lease was drawn up, dwelt upon the question of introducing a bye-law limiting the Council's powers, which he thought would safeguard the electors' interests.

Mr. Howell stated that he presumed that Mr. Rose's actions in the matter had not been carried out without the knowledge of the Council.

Mr. Kelly said that as a matter of fact the Council was unaware of the details of the lease until after it was executed, and

The Chairman remarked that there was nothing on record in the Municipal Minutes to show that the lease had been officially discussed.

The Resolution, as amended, was then put to the meeting, and was declared carried unanimously.

Mr. Wade proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Meeting then terminated.

H. A. Ottewell,
H. M. Consul,
Chairman.

U. J. Kelly,
Secretary to the Meeting,
Chinkiang, February 26, 1917.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—March 4.—Second Sunday in Lent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer. Parry in D. Anthem "O Lord my God." S.S. Wesley. Hymns 188, 254. Preacher—The Dean. Noon, Holy Communon. 3 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. Mission Service conducted by the Sub-Dean.

March 7.—Third Wednesday in Lent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 8.30 a.m. Morning Prayer. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Anthem "Lord for Thy tender mercies' sake." Farrant. Preacher—The Dean.

Union Church.—March 4.—11 a.m.: Preacher Dr. John Darroch; Chant 23; Anthem "Lord for Thy tender mercies' sake" (Farrant); Hymns 51, 744, 318. 12 noon, Holy Communion. 6 p.m.: Preacher Rev. Joshua Vale; Chant 28; Anthem: The day is gently sinking (Smart); Hymns 686, 688, 56.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. D. Willard Lyon, D. D. Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. Arthur Moore.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday service, 11 a.m. Subject:—"Christ Jesus." Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30

Zion.—Meetings are held in Zion Tabernacle, corner of Helen Terrace and North Szechuen Road Extension, Lord's Day, March 4 at 6 p.m., and Thursday, March 8 at 6 p.m. Everybody welcome.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Right Rev. F. R. Graves, D. D.

Succeeds Joffre In Command

(General Robert Nivelle)

General Robert Nivelle, one of the defenders of Verdun, who was named to succeed General Joffre in command of the armies of France. General Nivelle succeeded General Petain in command at Verdun and was the man who drove the Germans from most of the positions they took at that point, including Fort Douaumont.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The H.O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on March 6.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited s.s. Empress of Japan from Shanghai at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, February 28, arrived at Hongkong at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, the 2nd instant.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
From London, etc.		
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 13	Mar. 10
From Vancouver, etc.		
Monteagle		Mr. 31
From New York		
Bolton Castle	Nov. 30	Mar. 4
Hattie Luckenbach	Jan. 20	Apr. 20
Kumeric		Mar. 15
From San Francisco, etc.		
China		Apr. 14
Colombia		Apr. 6
Ecuador	Feb. 12	Mar. 12
Nippon Maru	Feb. 9	Mr. 5
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 21	Mar. 17
From Gothenburg		
Panama		Mar. 8
From Tacoma		
Mexico Maru		Mar. 12
Panama Maru		Apr. 29
From Seattle		
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 16	Mar. 16

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Electricity Department

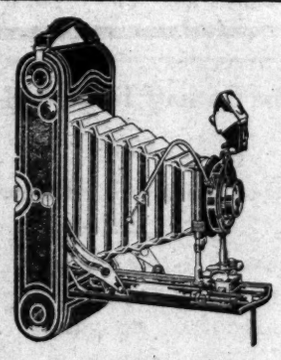
Owing to the delayed despatch from the manufacturers of new generating plant for the Riverside extensions, and inasmuch as the connections to the electricity supply mains have already reached the safe limit that can be supplied from the existing plant, as from March 15th and until further notice application for the connection of electric light installations can only be dealt with as disconnections occur. A waiting list will be opened in which applications for connection will be dealt with in the priority of their receipt.

The applications for connection received each month greatly exceed the requests for disconnections, consequently prospective consumers will necessarily have to wait longer than they would under normal circumstances, before their installations can be connected.

It is hoped that these restrictions may be removed in the Autumn, but these precautionary measures are being taken by the Electricity Department in order to safeguard the interests of existing consumers.

Consumers who remove from one house to another will be considered as existing consumers andthere will be no delay in connecting the supply to their new premises.

March 1st, 1917.



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ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Mlle. HALANAI Russian Danseuse of the Imperial Ballet, Petrograd

will appear at the Tea Dances in the LOUNGE on **TUESDAY** and **THURSDAY** next, March 6 and 8, and will give exhibitions of

(No charge for admission)

Russian Country Dances, Mazurkas, English Dances, Etc.

And on **SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 10,** in the BALL ROOM, during INTERVALS, from 11 p.m. to 1 a.m. Dancing as usual from 10 p.m.

Tickets of Admission $2.00 each.

RESTAURANT R. N.
14 Astor Road

THE PLACE
IN SHANGHAI WHERE
you meet the best people:
hear the best music:
get the best German Beer and Dinners.

Tel. 784 Open to 1 a.m
PRIVATE ROOMS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 3, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 84½=Tls. 1.18 @ 72=$1.64

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars, Market rate	71.575
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	37⅛
Copper Cash	1850
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/5¾=Tls.	5.74
Exch. @ 72=Mex. $	7.98
Peking Bar	296
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	37⅛ d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5½ %
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅛
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6
London	Demand	3-6⅛
India (nominal)	T.T.	253
Paris	T.T.	486½
Paris	Demand	487
New York	T.T.	83¼
New York	Demand	83⅜
Hongkong	T.T.	67¼
Japan	T.T.	61½
Batavia	T.T.	204½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-7⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-7⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-7⅛
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-8⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	505½
New York	4 m-s.	86⅜

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY.

£1=Hk. Tls.	4.97
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs	5.59
„ „ 1=Marks	†4.57
Gold $1=Hk. Tls.	1.05
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen	1.87
„ „ 1=Rupees	3.02
„ „ 1=Rouble	3.44
„ „ 1=Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, March 3, 1917.

Official
Chempedak Tls. 13.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.07½
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.25

February Rubber Outputs

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. inform us that they are in receipt of telegraphic advices from their Straits Agents, giving the estimated output (s) of dry rubber for the past month as under:—

	Rubber
The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited	61,000 lbs.
The New Amherst Rubber Estate, Limited	2,760 „
The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.,	14,240 lbs. Tapping 28 days.
The Ulobri Rubber Company, Ltd.	4,016 lbs. Tapping 25 days.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 28.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 3s. 1¾d. to 3s. 2d. Done.
April to June: 3s. 1¾d. to 3s. 2d. Done.
Tendency of Market: Steadier.
Last Quotation, London, Feb. 27:—
Spot: 3s. 2d. Done.
April to June: 3s. 2d. to 3s. 1¾d. Done.
Tendency of Market: Very dull.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, February 28.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:—

Tenders for Bills:—

	s. d.
Highest price	1 4 5/32
Tenders at	1 4 5/32
Receive	64%

Tenders for Transfers:

Highest price	1 4¼
Tenders at	1 4¼
Receive	64%
Total amount sold during week, Rs.	12.000.000
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs.	12.000.000

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co., report as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

Our last report was dated 23rd ultimo.

White Silk.—There is very little doing for Europe. For America best grade new style opened at Tls. 750 for M. H. Y. Extra. At this price sellers generally refused be sell and in consequence next sales came at Tls. 30 advance, due to competitive buying. The market closes quite firm on closing rates.

Tsatlees.—Blue Elephant Tls. 617½. Gold Killing Tls. 555.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Magpie, 1 Tls. 635. Kung Kee Mars 1 Tls. 630/25.

Tsatlee New Style.—Gold and Silver Eagle and Bell, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 745 av. M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Feima, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 725/55 av. Stars and Stripes and Red Indian 1, 2, 3, Tls. 750 av. Cloud Lion and Flying Stork 1, 2, 3, Tls. 730 av. Black Lion 1, 2, Tls. 690/710 av. Gold Phœnix, Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 695 av. Gold Stork 1, 2, Tls. 700 av.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Prices continue their upward course having advanced Tls. 45 since last week. Settlements effected since buying commenced are very considerable, leaving supplies available till end of the season very limited. Best grades Tls. 500/525 av. Orangoutang, 1, Tls. 475.

Local Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The slight improvement recorded in our last week's circular has been maintained, and the volume of business passing (chiefly Rubbers) has been greater than for some weeks past. The drop in exchange and steadiness of the Raw Rubber market are doubtless accountable for the better feeling prevailing.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
38 KIANGSE RD., PHONE 60

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

If you wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

HOUSES TO LET
UNFURNISHED, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water service, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
38 Kiangse Rd. Tel. 60

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong Newchwang	Tsingtau Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Acount and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special acilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal ities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Pp Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserves	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916)	$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollors, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months a the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by	THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminser Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places n Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up	U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
	U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital— Guilds	60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund— Guilds	9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital.	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.	$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement

JUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. 5559

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED
SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up),	Yen	15,000,000
Reserves	Yen	1,470,000
Deposits	Yen	120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Samitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Atsuta Maru	Feb.	13
Carmarthenshire	Jan.	22
City of Corinth	Feb.	20
Hitachi Maru	Feb.	25
Kamo Maru	Dec.	24
Kashima Maru	Dec.	31
Kioto	Jan.	13
Mishima Maru	Jan.	9
Novara**	Dec.	24
Somali**	Jan.	13
Suwa Maru	Jan.	29
Tsuruga Maru	Feb.	18
For Marseilles, etc.		
Armand Behic	Jan.	19
Cordillere	Feb.	21
Gemini	Feb.	8
Porthos	Feb.	3
For Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Asia	Feb.	17
Monteagle	Feb.	13
For New York		
Eurymedon	Dec.	23
Toyooka Maru	Feb.	1
Tsushima Maru	Dec.	12
For San Francisco, etc.		
Korea Maru	Feb.	16
Persia Maru	Feb.	3
Siberia Maru	Mar.	1
For Seattle		
Hawaii Maru	Jan.	18
Yokohama Maru	Feb.	19
For Tacoma		
Canada Maru	Feb.	7
Justin	Feb.	17
Mexico Maru	Jan.	7

**With English Mail.

Business and Official Notices

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenmingyuen Road, on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN.
General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.

12898

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN.
General Agent.

Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.

12899

Try Shainin's Stores

Nanking Road and Broadway

for

Canadian made Chocolates and Biscuits.

" BEST by TEST "

THE CANADIAN IMPORT CO.

War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL $6,000,000

In shares of $10 each (Straits currency) full paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

12382

Shanghai Native Bankers' Association (上海錢業公會)

Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Honan Road

The above Association has been established by the Bankers of Southern and Northern Markets of Shanghai, and a president and subpresident have been elected for dealing with the business of the Association. The Association has been registered with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Native Court. The public is hereby notified of the same.

Shanghai, February 26, 1917.

12874 M 4

NOTICE

Opium Delivery Order

NOTICE is hereby given that duplicate of the undermentioned Delivery Order drawn on us, the original of which has been declared to have been lost, has been issued to Hungtai (鴻泰) and that the said original has been declared cancelled.

NUMBER	DATE	CARGO
4702	11/11/15	One chest Patna Opium New Duty.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
23 The Bund.

12900

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations

If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of **at least two thousand dollars,** after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds **have a surrender and loan value after two years,** the same as Life Insurance policies,

BUT

We give you a
Further Advantage viz.,
Our Monthly Drawings
which give you **an opportunity** to **get every month** a return of from **$12** to **$2,000.**

AUDIT

A continuons daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S.A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

RUSSIAN LADY DENTIST

MISS GAUHMAN undertakes and guarantees to give satisfaction in dental work of every description. Thoroughly up-to-date dental parlor. Only the best modern devices used in dental work.

Consulting hours: 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.

20 NANKING ROAD

12739

PITKIN'S BAKING POWDER

Is PURE AND WHOLESOME. Everybody says:—

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75 cents per pound can.

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Tel. No. 3255

V. K. SHEN & SON

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

Beg to announce that the preparation of their

NEW SPECIMEN ROOMS at P372 Nanking Road for the exhibition of their well-made Period, or Modernised, or Arts and Crafts Furniture, is in progress.

& DECORATIVE CONTRACTORS

V. K. SHEN & SON

Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

12848

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared a first interim dividend, for the year ending 30th September, 1917, of 10 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company, being equal to One Tael per share, payable on the 15th day of March, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register at that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 15th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEDDES & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries.

12920

NOTICE

MR. CHAS. W. RANKIN, Dean of the Comparative Law School of China (Soochow Univ., Law Dept.), being absent in America, Mr. Tiam H. Franking, of the Government Ins. of Tech., is acting in his place.

12875

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.

Undertakes translations of the following nature:

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HWA YENG FACTORY.
Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs
French Concession.

The Geographical and Topographical Society OF CHINA

8B PEKING ROAD
(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in preparation:

1. **The NEW PLAN OF PEKING with ILLUSTRATED INDEX** (Guide Book) and **THE NEW MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE** which will be included.
2. **THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN,** which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.
3. **The NEW PLAN OF CANTON with ILLUSTRATED INDEX** (Guide Book) and **THE NEW MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.**
4. **THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA** scale **ONE INCH TO A MILE,** compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun (象球牌) at moderate prices.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
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ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

The interesting news from Peking that China has been officially notified by the Allied Ministers that in the event of China effectively severing relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Allies are prepared to consider favorably the questions of the suspension during the war, of the Boxer Indemnity payments and the revision of the tariff, is one of considerable moment for China's trade. Towards the end of 1914 we wrote in our circular that "the main cause underlying the present trade depression, is undoubtedly the disorganisation of China's export trade owing to the state of Europe. The export trade is China's ewe-lamb, and with an adverse trade of a hundred and forty million taels annually (taking an average of the last ten years), a large amount to be met annually in interest on foreign loans, together with the quarterly indemnity payments for her 'Boxer' indiscretions, she cannot afford to have her ewe-lamb injured, although she herself makes no appreciable attempt to foster it."

During 1914, China's adverse trade balance was Tls. 213,014,753, but in 1915, owing to increased exports and decreased imports it fell to Tls. 35,614,555. Meantime, the import demand has not improved, and the reason is not far to seek, for in addition to the large sums of money the recent political upheavals have taxed the country with, the commencement of two large principal repayments against the Boxer Indemnity, date from 1915 onwards. From that year Tls. 6,000,000 annually commences against a redemption of Tls 150,000,000, and in 1916, a further annual Tls. 2,000,000 against a redemption of Tls. 50,000,000.

In all, China's Boxer Indemnity of 1901, which was originally Tls. 450,000,000, stands at the end of 1916 at the huge sum of Tls. 388,000,000 still to be worked off. Taken in conjunction with her other foreign loans and liabilities, her annual out-goings in interest and redemptions in 1914 stood at about £9,500,000 at exchange 3/-, to which has to be added the above-mentioned indemnity redemptions commencing in 1915 and 1916. When in addition to this, the adverse trade balance of the country is taken into consideration, it is not to be wondered at that China's import trade is not an expanding one.

Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.—Market dull with business on more or less retail lines to report in Gold Stag at Tls. 3.70 and Green Mandarin at Tls. 3.15. Auction prices were firmer in the early part of the week but eased off at the Yuen Fong sale today.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—A little improvement in the Hankow demand has led to a moderate business at steady prices particulars of sales being:—Pighead at Tls. 5.20, Gold Stag at Tls. 5.15, Emperor's Palace at Tls. 4.95, Nine Boys at Tls. 4.30 and "C" at Tls. 4.25. Prices for auction goods ruled fairly steady for 10 lbs. and firm for the heavier cloths.

12-lbs. 36-in.—Sales are made public in Red Cock at Tls. 5.50, and Peacock at Tls. 5.40. Auctions easier.

White Shirtings.—Demand from the River has fallen off and other outlets also remain inactive, a small business being reported in Nine "Tah" at Tls. 6.50, Blue Nine Horses at Tls. 6.40, Cash at Tls. 5.70, and "Woo Zeang Ju" at Tls. 5.50. The auction chops ruled five candareens to a mace a piece lower on the whole.

Bleached T-Cloths.—Business for Shantung and Tientsin has been transacted in Three Phœnix at Tls. 5.90, Two Phœnix at Tls. 5.75, Nine "Hung" at Tls. 4.35, and Nine Tigers at Tls. 4.35.

Drills and Sheetings.—We have nothing to report in the former but a fair demand has set in from the North for local Sheetings in which business has been done as follows:—Three Sycee (15 lbs.) at Tls. 5.00, Five Horses (15 lbs.) at Tls. 5.00, Three Horsehead (13 lbs.) at Tls. 4.67½, and Two Horses and Dog (12 lbs.) at Tls. 4.10.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Although the auction goods went at lower prices in most cases, the market for private chops rules steady to firm, there being a steady demand for Dyed Lawns and plain and figured Venetians.

Cotton.—Our market for the local staple has been quite steady during the week, with a fair business transpiring at slightly better rates, quotations are:—Tungchow Tls. 25.00 to Tls. 25.75. Four chop Tls. 23.60 to Tls. 24.00. Steam Ginned at Tls. 23.50 to Tls. 24.00 and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 23.25 to Tls. 23.50.

Quotations on Liverpool market are cabled by Reuter as follows:—Middling American at 11.43d., Egyptian at 22.65d., and Bengal Cotton at 9.05d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Our market is quite steady, but during the last few days there has been an absence of any business. Sales reported having made during the first days of the week under review viz:—

16s. 800 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 109.00, 800 Bales Phœnix at Tls. 105.00 to Tls. 106.00, 600 Bales Anchor at Tls. 105.00 to Tls. 106.00, 500 Bales Wedding Chop at Tls. 108.00 to Tls. 109.00 and 300 Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 108.00.

20s. 1,000 Bales Watermoon at Tls. 115.50 to Tls. 117.00 and 100 Bales Wedding at Tls. 117.00.

Indian Yarn.—Prices for these spinnings have advanced Tls. 3.00 to Tls. 5.00 per bale during the week and the turnover amounts to about 3,200 bales as follows:—

No. 10s.—400 Bales Apollo (Ring) at Tls. 91.50/92.00, 50 Bales Central India at Tls. 99.50, 150 Bales Tea Carrier at Tls. 93.00/93.50, 350 Bales Pabaney (Ring) at Tls. 96.00, 300 Bales Sorab at Tls. 93.50/94.50, 75 Bales Swadeshi Kose at Tls. 98.50, and 750 Bales Tricumdass (Ring) at Tls. 92.50/94.00.

No. 12s:—300 Bales China at Tls. 91.00/91.50, 300 Bales Currimbhoy (Ring) at Tls. 92.50, 300 Bales Kohinoor at Tls. 94.50 and 200 Bales Moon at Tls. 91.00.

Japanese Yarn.—Market firmer with a moderate business to report as follows:—

No. 16s:—200 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 112.50, 100 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 113.00, and 100 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 110.50.

No. 20s:—400 Bales Red Fisherman at Tls. 115.00/116.00.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow		7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(3rd)
River Ports	Kiangyung	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong	Pakhoi	9.00	5.00	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hankow (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*	..	10.00*
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	"	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
San Francisco via Japan & Honolulu	Veneznela	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Tomorrow									
Europe Via Siberia	Via Pukow	B3.00	..	C3.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong	Chenan	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kiangyu	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria via Dairy	Sakaki maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Tientsin	Hsinchi	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Japan ports	Chikugo maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Chikugo maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kianghsin		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday March 6.									
Danly, Manchuria and Europe	Sakaki maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	B9.00*	8.30*
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(5th)
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin		..	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan via Nagasaki	Chikugo maru			..	..	..	..	A8.30*	..
River Ports	Suiwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shengking	8.30*	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Hongkong and Canton	Pakhoi	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Wednesday, Mrach 7.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	B9.00	..	C8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Amoy Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	9.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00*
Amoy, and Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shuntien	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Thursday, March 8.									
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Tamsui	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Tamsui	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe viaSiberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	5(7th)
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	B9.30*	9.00*
Japan Ports	Kumano maru	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	5(7th
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokonama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Kumano maru	..	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saturday, March 10.									
Japan via Nagasaki	Hakuai maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	F10.30*	10.00*
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	C8.00	..	..	..	..	..
Sunday, March 11.									
Hongkong and beyond	Iyo maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	G8.00*	..
Monday, March 12.									
Japan via Moji	Yamashiro maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	H9.00	8.30
Thursday, March 15									
Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	I1.00	0.30

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.

A Registered articles 8.30 p.m. on previous day. Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on previous day. Parcels 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 a.m. Parcels 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

C Mail closed 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 9 a.m. Parcels and money orders 8.30 a.m.

E **Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mail closed at 7 a.m. value 8.30 p.m. Parcels 4 p.m and money orders 3 p.m.**

F Letters and boxes with declared value 10 a.m. Parcels and money orders 9.30 a.m.

G Registered articles 7.30 p.m. on previous day. Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. on previous day. Parcels 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

H Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcels 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

I Letters and boxes with declared value 0.30 p.m. Parcels and money orders noon.

British Post office.—Until fur ther notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A Supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office.—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soocho, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	7.30	
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang Nanking and all River ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places		2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.		4.30
Soochok, Wusih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.		
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 and 8.00 daily.	
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sioashan).	1.00	
Shanghai-Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.	
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00	
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hanchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.		

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m.	p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.50	
Launch	close daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00	2.00
	10.45	5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00	
Minghong and Nankiao	2.00	
	11.00	
Hunchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00	
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00	
	11.00	
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	10.45	3.30
Chowpu	11.00	
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00	
Tachang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier.		
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 3, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.	
Chwansha	7.00	
	3, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	
Foot Boat.		

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Anping from Ningpo:—Mr. Lyttle.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mrs. Homming, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stihler, Mr. C. Esdoll and Mr. Cram.

Amusements

The N. Szechuen Road Skating Rink
NOW OPEN

ENTIRELY UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Full Military Band in Attendance during Evening and Night Sessions.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

From 10 a.m. to 12 noon Adults 40 cts.
" 2 p.m. " 4 p.m. " 40 "
" 5 " " 7 " " 60 "
" 9 " " 11 " " 60 "

LADIES, SPECTATORS AND CHILDREN HALF PRICE

FORMERLY
THE SHANGHAI SKATING RINK
North Szechuen Road Extension
Opposite to the Old International Skating Rink

12874

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 4	3.00	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
6	..	Tacoma etc.	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
9	5.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
13	11.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	..	Vancouver B.C	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	..	New York via Panama	Toyiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	..	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
31	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
31	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
Apr 2	6.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 4	3.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S.Co.
6	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	..	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
9	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
10	11.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	11.30*	Kobe & Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	..	Moji, Kobe and Yokkaichi	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	5.30*	Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
31	..	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
31	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 5	..	Java Ports	Tjimanoek	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.
11	11.30*	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	11.00*	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 1	..	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 4	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
4	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Huichow	Br	B. & S.
5	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekking	Br.	B. & S.
5	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Niugshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
6	3.30	Ningpo	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
6	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chelan	Br.	B. & S.
6	A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
7	D.L.	Hongkong	Pakhoi	Br.	B. & S.
8	11.00*	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
9	..	Swatow & Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
11	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
12	..	Manil via Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
13	..	Hongkong	Mexico maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
13	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
16	5.30*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr 1		Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 4	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
4	D.L.	Tsingtao, Dalny	Wosang	Br.	B. & S.
6	10.00*	Dalny	Sakari maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
6	6.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
7	10.0	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
7	9.0*	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
9	11.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
9	8.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 4	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
4	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
4	D.L.	Chinkiang	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
4	noon	Hankow and Swatow	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
5	M.N	Hankow etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
5	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
6	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
6	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
7	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
7	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
8	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J M. & Co.
8	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
8	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
9	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
9	M.N	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
9	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
10	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
10	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
11	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnght. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 3	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
3	Hongkong	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S hW
3	Hongkong	Pakhoi	1227	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
3	Japan	Unkai maru	1478	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
3	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
3	Japan	Fukuju maru	1100	Jap.	M.B.K.	
3	Japan	Katsuuro maru	10 4	Jap.	M. B. K.	
3	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
3	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	ShW
3	Japan	Urusan maru		Jap.		
3		Yodo maru		Jap.		
3	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 3	Japan	Niigata maru	2184	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	Tsingtao	Ono maru	557	Jap.	S. M. R.
3	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.
3	do	Tungting	2036	Br.	B. & S.
3	do	Changon	1230	Br.	Geddes & Co.
3	Swatow, H'kong and Canton	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.
3	Chinwangtao	Volund	1114	Nor.	K. M. A.
3	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
3NB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	10	314	Fewel
6P	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Amg-b.	190	2	47	Carter
P&OBI	Feb. 11	Cruise	Qairos	Am g-b.	350			Loftin
7P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am.g-b.	248	6	29	King
6P	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.				Clarke

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIllwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. C. Taylor will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain T. Honji, will be despatched from the pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, March 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Luenho, 2,868 tons, Captain Jackson will leave on Monday, the 5th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Suiwo, 2,671 tons, Captain Seller, will leave on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, March 6 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Luenyi, Capt. Frazier will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, the 6th ints., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Ngankin, Captain Newcomb will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Huichow, Capt. Hooker, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, March 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Chenan, Captain H. A. Wavell will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Sinkiang, Captain Benson will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Fengtien, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shengking, Captain Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shuntien, Captain Northcombe will leave the French Bund on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be dispached on Friday, March 9. The tender conveying passangers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

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Operating the new first-class steamers
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14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.		To San Francisco
S.S. "Venezuela"	.....	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

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Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to

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Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

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Telephone 1848 93. Szechuen Road

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albangs	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Feb 28	Japan	Antilochus	5806	Br.	J.M. & Co.	B XI
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	1651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Feb 28	Japan	Empress of Japan	5940	Br.	C. P. O. S.	Woosung
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Mar 2	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 12	Hongkong	Glentuffret	4696	Br.	Glen Line	YTI DW
Mar 2	Foochow	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Feb 28		Hunglee	6	Chi.	Tuck Wo	CERCW
Mar 1	Hongkong	Huichow	1248	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 6	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi	C.M.S.N Co.	CMEW
Feb 27	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 1	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Meichers	NGLB1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	NGLB1
Feb 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Mar 2	Japan	Rokkosan maru	1343	Jap.	M. B. K.	SHW
July 30	Tsingtao	Silkiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Feb 25	Amoy	Tjimanoek	3510	Dut.	H-C T Co.	YTPD
Mar 2		Tientsin	1222	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith will be despatched on Friday, March 9. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails to the P.M. s.s. Venezuela will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
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Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days
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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA
Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change)

1917		1917	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE	27 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	14 April	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	7 July
MONTEAGLE	24 April	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	21 July
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	12 May	EMPRESS OF ASIA	4 Aug.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	26 May		

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
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To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000	Tons.	Mar. 9	1917
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	" 27	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	April 5	"
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	" 19	"
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	May 1	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	" 15	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	June 8	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 22	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to
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(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
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VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
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EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

	Tons.		
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano,	Mar. 11
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	Capt. C. Ohota,	Mar. 23
KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. E. F. Cope,	April 1

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 13, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Apr. 2, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6, 1917

NEW YORK via PANAMA

TOKIWA MARU	15,000	Capt. K. Kokura,	Mar. 19, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Mar. 6
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Mar. 10
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Mar. 13
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Mar. 17
NIIGATA MARU	4,000	Capt. K. Ohosawa,	Mar. 20

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Mar. 8, 1917
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	Mar. 15, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 13, 1917
FUSHIMI MARU	12,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 19, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Mar. 16, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 19, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Apr. 17, 1917

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Jaapn.

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TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^{00} — Midnight, 13^{30} — 1.30 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	-0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	— 1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	— 1645	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	— 1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	— 1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow	dep.	— 1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	— 806	845
7.	:	—	220	:		— :	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	— 756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	— 601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	— 349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	— 339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng	dep.	— 120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	— 2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:		— :	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	— 2329	2007
1156	833	—		arr. Pengpu	dep.	— 1953	1442
1206	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	— 1948	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow	dep.	— 1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow	dep.	— 1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr. . .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking	arr. . .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North	dep. . .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 | — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

DESTRUCTION THE RULE WITH FLEEING GERMANS

Many Ingenious Devices To Entrap Pursuing British; Little Booty Available

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 2.—An official communique issued this afternoon reported: We repulsed with loss two German raids, west of Soissons. We raided a German trench near Vauquois and brought back some prisoners.

Two German aeroplanes bombed Montdidier, killing one person and injuring three. Eleven French aeroplanes bombed hutments at Guiscard and the railway-stations at Appilly, Baboeur and Oise, causing a fire at the last-named place.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, describing the German retreat, states that the enemy have been characteristically destructive in firing supplies, blocking trenches, rendering the roads impassable and exploding munition dumps, hence little booty is falling into our hands. Only an old machine-gun was found intact in Serre.

The snipers on whom they are relying to obstruct the pursuit are posted in the proportion of ten to every four hundred yards of front.

As an instance of the tricks used by the Boches, some Australians encountered a short chain across a gully. They were about to lift it when an Anzac veteran shouted: "Don't touch it!" An investigation showed that the chain was attached to a mine big enough to annihilate a regiment.

There was but little fighting for the possession of Serre. As the British were advancing warily, fourteen Germans emerged from the ruins, with their hands up. They were soon followed by fifty others, who had been ordered to resist to the death, but preferred to surrender.

Reuter's correspondent says our aeroplanes profited by bright sunshine and a clear atmosphere, yesterday, to observe the extent and direction of the German retirement, despite the counter-attacks of hostile aeroplanes. Official reports show that the enemy moved mostly at night-time.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: We repulsed strong British detachments, eastward and south-east of Souchez. There have been many encounters in the region of the Ancre.

Paris, March 1.—The official communique issued this evening stated that there has been a fairly violent artillery action on the Chambrettes-Bezonvaux front.

News Brevities

The meeting of the American Woman's Club, at the Palace Hotel, on Tuesday, will be the annual business meeting, with music. The tea hostesses will be the ladies of Nanyang and Harvard Medical College.

* * *

Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling left last evening for Peking. He had received two telegrams from the government urging him to return at once.

* * *

At the general meeting of the Bank of Taiwan it was reported that the profit for the half year from July to December, 1916, was Yen 906,000 and the dividend to be paid is 10 per cent. The President of the bank reported to the meeting that in China owing to the war no foreign loan was possible but owing to the good crop of agricultural products and the rise of the price of silver there was no bad effect and the Sino-Japanese trade, including Formosa, had reached Yen 320,000,000 and the branches of the Bank showed good results.

* * *

The Deutsche-Asiatische Bank at Hankow, afraid of being run on by the Chinese owing to the present situation, has asked the Chinese Board of Police at Hankow for protection.

* * *

Attention is called to the advertisement of La Vogue, 46 Nanking Road, announcing the opening of their new first-floor section, which comprises the most elegant showroom and fitting *salon* in Shanghai. The new goods featured therein arrived during the past week, the first of regular fortnightly arrivals from Europe.

* * *

Ladies will do well to study Funder and Co.'s auction advertisement on page 16 of this issue, for the sale which is to commence tomorow comprises no less than 600 lots of new spring and summer outfitting goods and household linens. There is also a fine line of men's shirts, collars, socks, underwear, etc., and an extensive assortment of children's day and night wear. The goods are on view today in the auction rooms at 111 and 113 Szechuen Road.

* * *

In the majority of cases, children's needs in footwear are seldom mentioned in local shoe store advertisements, In today's issue of THE CHINA PRESS, however, the Anglo-American Shoe Co. announce that they have just received an assortment of footwear for boys and girls.

* * *

The Vacuum Oil Company has sent out a new calendar, in three panels, each ornamented by handsome girls' heads, by Desch, Boileau and Fraser. Another calendar from the same firm is of the office type. It carries a month on a page, supplemented by the preceding and succeeding months.

* * *

The Chinese Merchants Tramway Company (Shanghai) will hold its annual meeting tomorrow afternoon at its head-office in Nantao. The company has made a net profit of $200,000 in 1916, a much better record than that of previous years. The company was organised six years ago. Through the good management of Mr. Lu Pei-hung, the company has extended its business every year. Plans have been made to extend the service to the Chapei district.

* * *

The popular Woods Twins, Doris and Eileen, closed their engagement at the Astor House last night before an unusually large and enthusiastic audience. The usual Saturday night dance preceded and followed their show. The Twins are visiting other cities in China and expect to appear again in Shanghai on their way south. Before their show at the Astor House last night, which included their most popular songs and dances, they gave a special performance for the Artillery Co., S. V. C., smoker.

KOREA-JAPAN ROYAL BANNS

The Ex-Emperor of Chosen is most pleased over the betrothal of his heir Prince Yi of Chosen and H. H. Princess Masako, a daughter of His Highness Prince Nashimoto of Japan, and it is reported that he will go to Tokio at the beginning of April to thank their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress.

Presidential Mandate

In a statement submitted by the Commission for the Punishment of High Officials, Chen Chi, ex-President of the Chinese Commission to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, who was impeached by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, is hereby deprived of his official rank and is not to be allowed to enter civil service for a period of eight years as a punishment.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

LEPER AT POKER GAME

Joseph Norman Escaped Close Quarantine in Order to Sit In

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., January 20.—According to testimony offered in the Mayor's Court Joseph Norman, a leper, who is supposed to be under strict quarantine night and day, left his home at night and went to the home of a neighboor, where he engaged in a poker game.

A fight occured, according to the testimony, while the game was on and efforts were made on the part of some of the poker players to steal a $3 pot.

While the police were getting to the scene to make a raid Norman left by the back way, climbed over several fences and entered the house which has been his prison for the last eighteen months. It is costing the city and the Central Poor Board $3,000 annually for the care of Norman and his family and for guarding his home.

DENTOL

Antiseptic

Mouth

Wash

$1.00

per bottle

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A. G.

37, Nanking Road

SHANGHAI.

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT

Matinee at 3 p.m.

"MRS. WIGGS

OF THE

CABBAGE PATCH"

FIVE PARTS

and

Other New Flims

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.32	12.02	14.50	17.53		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.02	12.12	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.34	15.45	19.33		2.03	
dep.	1.31		12.27	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.18		13.37	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
dep.	11.22	6.10	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.48			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.48	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.20	11.15	14.20			23.00	
Nanking Ferry . dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
dep.	6.20	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	12.45
SHANGHAI NORTH.. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	13.35

Up Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections Down

			Daily Mail				Daily Mail
S.M.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	R. 7.55	P.M.R.	PEKING	dep.	8.35
	NANKING FERRY	arr.	14.10		TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr.	11.10
T.P.R.	PUKOW	dep.	S. 15.30	T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.	S. 12.00
	TSINANFU	arr.	7.56		TSINANFU	arr.	20.21
		dep.	8.06			dep.	20.31
	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr.	16.18		PUKOW	arr.	13.00
P.M.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.	17.00	S.M.R.	NANKING FERRY	dep.	R. 14.20
	PEKING	arr.	19.50		SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	21.20

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45		SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.90	17.25	20.00	
KIANGWAN	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12		KIANGWAN	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.25	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11	
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20		WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.35	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM FEBRUARY 20th, 1917

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North..... dep.		7.40	8.55	10.05		14.05			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.01	9.16	10.26		14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.10	9.25	10.35		14 34			
Lunghwa Junction..... dep.		8.28	9.45	11.00		14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South.....dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.		*8.28*	*9.45*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang ..... arr			9.09	10.47	12.00		15.26	17.37	
dep.			9.13	10.55	12.10		15.28	17.47	
Kashai ..... dep.			10.03	11.58	13.33		16.15	18.57	
Kashing ..... arr.			10.25	12.26	14.06		16.36	19.30	
dep.		7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16		16.46		
Yeh Zah..... dep.		8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15		17.21		
Chang An..... dep.		9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10		17.55		
Hangchow..... arr.		10.26	12.43	15.16	17.37		18.42		
dep.		10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47		18.54		
Zah Kou..... arr.		11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15		19.10		

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou..... dep.				6.45	8.10		8.55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow..... arr.				7.05	8.30		9.23	14.30	16.24
dep.				7.15	8.40		9.33	14.40	16.35
Chang An..... dep.				8.15	9.56		11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah..... dep.				8.52	10.40		12.30	15.57	18.50
Kashing ..... arr.				9.30	11.22		13.36	16.28	19.40
dep.			7.25	9.40	11.30		14.07	16.38	
Kashai..... dep.			8.00	10.05	12.00		14.47	17.05	
Sungkiang ..... arr.			9.08	10.54	12.59		16.03	17.46	
dep.			9.18	10.57	13.03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	
Lunghwa Junction..... dep.				11.44	14.07		17.22	18.32	
Siccawei..... dep.				11.53	14.17		17.32	18.42	
Jessfield ..... dep.				12.01	14.26		17.41	18.51	
Shanghai North ..... arr.				12.20	14.45		18.00	19.10	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... arr.	7.35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
dep	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18.50
Ken Shang Mun. arr	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19.00
dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Auctions

Drapery & Linen Auction

W. FUNDER & CO.

Favoured with instructions, will sell at their Salesrooms
111 and 113 Szechuen Road

On Monday & Tuesday, 5 & 6 March

Commencing each day at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

600 LOTS

NEW SPRING and SUMMER

Outfitting Goods and Household Linens

The goods, recently arrived, comprise: IRISH LINEN Table cloths and Serviettes; Sheetings, Sheets and Pillow cases; Bedspreads; Heavy Damask Tabling in 20 designs, Napery; Bath, Face, Huck, Pantry and Kitchen Towels; Bath Mats; Mosquito Netting; Towellings and Rollerings; Swiss Lace Curtains and Curtain Muslins, etc.

New Season's Dress Fabrics: White Voiles, Serges, White Piques; Check Stuffs, Fancy Zephyrs

And

Swiss embroidered Voile and Muslin Robe-Lengths; Dainty Lingerie and Underclothing, Vests and Bodices; Pure Silk Stockings, White Lawns, Longcloths, Nainsooks, Cellular Cloth, Lisle Hose, Shoes; Raincoats for Ladies, Gents, Girls and Boys.

Also

Gentlemen's Shirts, Collars, Pyjamas, Shoes, Socks in Pure Silk, Art Silk and French Lisle; Spring and Summer Underwear; Belts, Braces, etc.

Children's Goods such as: Underwear, Sox, Stockings, Shoes, Sandals, Dresses, Pinafores, Sailor Suits, Tunics, Jersey Suits, Coat Sweaters, Lingerie, Underclothing, etc.

On view Saturday and ALL DAY Sunday, the 3rd and 4th March, 1917.

Catalogues on the premises.

12892

The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Saturday, the 10th March, 1917, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
General Agents,
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, 17th February, 1917.

12805

NOTICE

Mr H D. Fuller is no more connected with the business of this firm.

(Signed) **Star Garage Co.**

12931

Fresh Butter.

"Daisy" Brand

The finest quality procurable. Always fresh, always pure and always gives satisfaction.

"Meadow" Brand

Second only to "Daisy." An excellent Butter for table or cooking.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

FINEST CANADIAN CHEDDAR CHEESE
in 8 lb. rounds.

HUTTON'S CELEBRATED AUSTRALIAN "PINEAPPLE" BRAND BACON.

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

Business and Official Notices

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith got a present from his wife one year.

Which caused our friend, Billy, many a fear,—

For the gift, which Bill figured worth cents ninety-eight,

Cost Bill Mex. three-sixty, including the freight.

BILL WOULD HAVE PREFERRED A FEW BOTTLES OF CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE"

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

COMPLETE BUSINESS TRAINING IN TWO YEARS.

Learn in your own home. We have thorough and simplified courses of study that you can complete in two years; we allow five years. Prepared by leading members of faculties of universities and academies.

STUDY IN YOUR OWN HOME

Our courses were prepared especially for home training. Your idle evenings can be spent in pleasant reading that will give you a thorough training.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET!

Send your name and address today for our booklet and full particulars. No obligation. Write for it at once. Now!

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE, OFFICE 9, 34 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

LYCEUM THEATRE

In aid of

British Wounded Soldiers

Under the patronage of
SIR EVERARD FRASER
MADAME THUE will produce

"La Belle Helene"

Musical Comedy in 3 Acts by the French Composer, Offenbach.
(In English.)

Saturday, March 10th, 12th and 14th, at 9 o'clock.

First Performance Seats $5.00. Boxes sold privately. Second and third performances, usual prices. Booking now open at Moutrie's.

CAST:

Helene	Miss Stewart Lockhart
Paris	Miss Cowen
Orestes	Mrs. Mathieson
Bacchis	Mrs. Baker
Leona	Miss Valentine
Partheonis	Miss Brodie
Menelaus	Mr. Donne
Agamemnon	Mr. W. M. Stewart
Calchas	Mr. Burrett
Achilles	Mr. Langley
Ajax I	Mr. Speelman
Ajax II	Mr. Wilson
Philocomus	Mr. Warrender

Chorus, Mesdames Fraser, Sartz, van Corbach, the Misses Gaillard (2), Jouravel, Pearson, Shepherd (2), Shibbeth (2) and Tippin (2).

Messrs. Aageson, Charton, Cowen, Dumbarton, Gjersing, Gordon, de Fourcaud, James, Lowe, Lindsay, Mullen, Tweedie, Sherman, Sullivan, Thams, Thompson and Wilson.

Stage Manager	Mr. L. de Luca
Scenery	Mr. Wielmaecker
Costumes	Mrs. McMichael
Town Band: Director, Madame Thue	
Pianist	Prof. Manikus

12863

Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club.

NOTICE: A general meeting for the election of officers to serve during the season of 1917 and to transact other general business pertaining to the club will be held at the Palace Hotel (Banquet Hall), next Monday, March 5, at 5.15 p.m.

12932

ZUNG LEE & SONS. (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895). BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways etc.

SPRING OVERCOATS and TOP COATS

New American Styles

Early Spring Styles in Business and Sack Suits

Thom Shing, Tailor

G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Guaranteed fresh Plymouth Rock and Leghorn Eggs, $1.00 for 35, or 35 cents per dozen.

Native chicken, for the table, 23 cents per lb.

Native chicken eggs, $1.00 for 50, or 25 cents per doz.

Also Geese and Ducks for sale.

Our poultry are fed with beef, fish, grain and all kinds of green vegetables. The runs and houses are clean, well-ventilated and free from odor.

Send your order to the Farm, at Chung Hsin Road, Chapei (just opposite the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station), or buy from us at the Hongkew Market from 5.30 to 11 a.m.

12941

"MODERN"
DUPLICATOR – PRINTER

Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.

WILL MAKE 40 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON

From $12.00 to $20.00 according to size

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

When you think of Buying your Produce cheaply:

When you want to buy it at its source—

Think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, West China.

LYCEUM THEATRE

MATINEE

in aid of the American Ambulance Hospital in Neuilly

Monday, March 5,
at 5.15 p.m.

CONCERT and BALLET

Booking at Moutrie's now open. Usual Prices. Programme will be published later.

12869

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 21, 1917, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1916, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, February 28, 1917.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
M. HARADA,
Acting Consul-General for Japan.
H. FRASER,
H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
K. BERNAUER,
Consul-General for Austria-Hungary.
H. KNIPPING,
Consul-General for Germany.
O. DE BLANCK,
Consul-General for Cuba.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U.S. of America.
DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGEN EITZEN,
Consul-General for Norway.
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
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12894

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NOTICE

MR. F. G. BOULON is no longer connected with the business of this Company.

The American Trading Co.

12939

NOTICE

Dr. R. W. Donohoe

the American Dentist, has

REMOVED

from

17 Nanking Road

to

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12910

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 13 and 15

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WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

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No. 8, a large room, 2 small rooms and bathroom. Suitable for a small family with board. Vacant 1st March.

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12938 M. 25

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12945 M 4

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12924 M 4

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.

12866 T. F.

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12822 M 7

GODOWN TO LET

TO LET, small ground-floor godown, situated in central district, close to the Bund. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.

12962 M 4

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12957 M 7

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12904 M 7

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12928

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12947 M 6

SUNLIGHT TENG wishes to teach Mandarin or Shanghai dialect from 8-9 or 9-10 a.m. Address 125 Cunningham Road, Shanghai.

12935 M 6

AN efficient teacher of mathematics wishes to have some private students in the afternoon. Please apply to Box 167, THE CHINA PRESS.

12937 M 6

ENGLISH LADY teacher would be glad to hear of some Japanese ladies and gentlemen, who would care to study English. Conversation lessons taught, terms moderate. Apply to Box 152, THE CHINA PRESS.

12901 M 4

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MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470. Shanghai.

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WANTED, half-plate developing and printing outfit, chemicals, etc., also enlarging apparatus and post-card Kodak. Apply to Box 174, THE CHINA PRESS.

12958 M 7

FOR SALE, a second-hand phaeton-victoria, with red rubber tyres, in good condition, for Tls. 100 only. New would cost Tls. 450. Apply to Box 166, THE CHINA PRESS.

12936 M 3

FORD, 1917 hood, 5-seater, good condition, for sale cheap, Tls. 850. Apply to Box 165, THE CHINA PRESS.

12934 M 6

WANTED. Motor-cycle, with or without side-car. Must be in good condition and cheap. Apply to Box 163, THE CHINA PRESS.

12930 M 4

IF you want extra keys made for your Yale Locks call at 39 Nanking Road.

12954

FOR SALE: Nearly new typewriter, Ideal, in best condition, for only $140. Please apply to Box 169, THE CHINA PRESS.

12947 M 4

FOR SALE, one nearly new Studebaker motor-car, 4 cylinders, 7 passengers, model 1916. Price Tls. 1,500; and one new billiard table, not yet used. Price Tls. 350. Apply 25 Rue du Consulat.

12891 M 5

FOR SALE: Powerful and silent Henderson motor-cycle, 1916 model, 4 cylinders, 8-10 H.P., hand and foot-controlled clutch, with or without Henderson side-car. Both machine and side-car are new and unscratched. Reasonable offers to be addressed to Box No. 162, THE CHINA PRESS.

12927 M 4

YOUNG riding and carriage horses for sale, recently imported, price moderate. Apply to G. Thompson, Japanese Riding Pony Club, North Szechuen Road Extension, before 5th March.

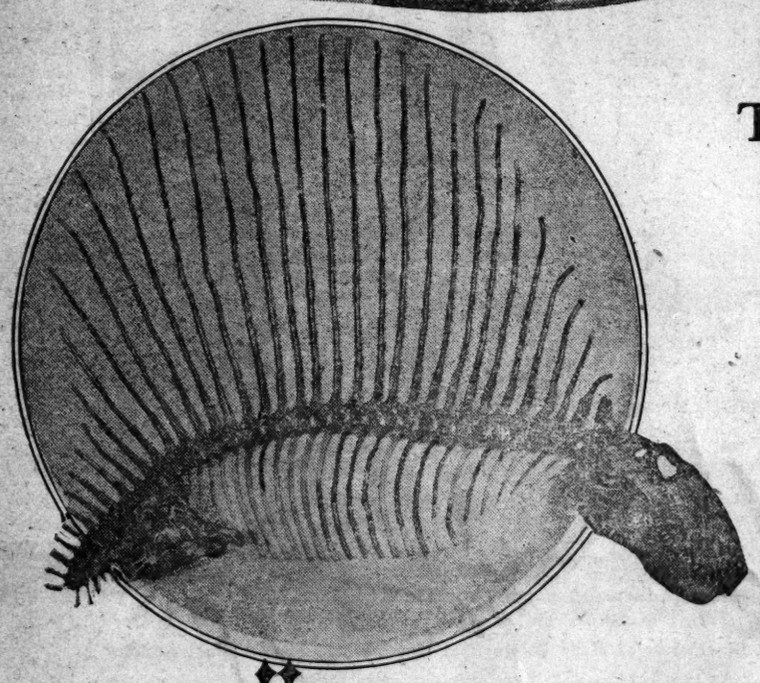
12929 M 4

How the War May Force Man Again to be Ornamental

Science's Warning That the Throwing of Woman's Energies Into Industrialism Will Probably Temporarily Shift the Burden of "Sex Attraction" on Man---and Why Man Is the Only Male Who Isn't More Ornamental Than His Wife

The Much Dressed Up Mole Iguana of Sinoloa. This Iguana Inherited His Showy Back Spines from the Prehistoric Lizards. The Spines, Neck Pouch and Colored Bands Are All Designed to Make Him Irresistible to Females of His Species. Beyond This They Are Quie Useless.

A Young French Dandy of the Sixteenth Century, One of the Periods of Excessive Masculine Ornamentality in Dress. From a Painting by Urban, the Austrian Master of Costumes and Senic Color Effects. The Odd Shoes Shown Were Called "Poulaines," and the Long Slender Tips Are Strongly Reminescent of the Spines of Lizards, Which Are So Effective in Compelling the Female Lizard's Admiration. The Affected Crouch Walk Is Also Curiously Animal and the Elaborately Cut Sleeves and Hat Embellishments Were Designed to Catch the Eye of the Susceptible Ladies of the Time.



Mr. Dimetrodon Incisivus of the Permian Beds, Texas. A Fossil Skeleton of One of the Greatest "Lady-Killers" of His Time. His Curious Array of Spines, Professor Williston, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York Says, Were Purely to Fascinate the Impressionable Females of His Kind and Time. His Teeth Were Also Much Admired.

The Lion's Mane and Whiskers Are Purely Ornamental. Nature Gave Him Them to Make Him "Pretty" in the Eyes of Lionesses. Man's Whiskers and Mustaches Are Entirely Manifestations of This Same Primitive Method of Sex-Attraction.

An English Dandy of the Early Eighteenth Century, Another Period of Extravagant Masculine Dress.

A Modern Woman in the Alluring Magnificence Which War May Make Men Adopt. Her Feathers Are Taken from Male Birds and Her Attractive Furs Are Mainly from Male Animals. The Ornament Hanging Down Her Back Is Blood-Brother in Its Purpose to the Spikes of Lizards, the Deer's Horns and the Snake's Scales.

By Dr. W. H. Ballou.

SCIENCE has been watching with enormous interest the progress of the war in its relation to scoial changes. The killing off ond crippling of great numbers of men and the thrusting of women into all industrial pursuits has raised a number of questions as to the future of woman after the war.

It would seem that the diminution in the numbers of men and the fact that there will be many more women than men would result in a strong competition on the part of women for mates.

Professor Henri Delcrosse Fabri, of the Sorbonne, Paris, does not believe that this is true and in an interesting lecture recently gave his reasons for believing that the war and the transformation of women into workers would have the exact opposite effect of that expected. He believes, in brief, that man will have to exert unusual efforts to attract the attention of the female after the war. Professor Fabri, in part, said:

"One of the most unexpected and yet logical results of the war will be the forced return of man to ornamental clothing. I mean clothing which, like the shape, hirsutage and coloring of the male in the lower animals, the birds, lizards, and so on, will be designed for sex attraction.

"Man is the only animal which has diverged from nature in adopting garb which makes him secondary to the female in appearance. Speaking in the terms of ages, this excursion of his has been a very short one and it has been marked by numerous lapses back into causes have forced him to do so.

This war has rendered imminent one of these lapses. During the years of peace before that fateful August of 1914, men, intent after the business of the world, went steadily onward along a path of uniform, unobtrusive dress. Side by side with this tendency of the male toward a common costume went an increasing extravagance and differentiation in woman's dress. As man's dress grew more sober, woman's grew more startling, and there was a reason for this.

"Man, more and more engrossed in business, in politics and comparatively unemotional life, had no great impulse toward attracting the attention of the female, nor any great reason to attract. The effect was all on the other side. This abstraction of man was what caused women to go to the extremes that they did in fashion. It was necessary for them to add emphasis to themselves to attract the attention of the busy male.

"It was Schopenhauer, the cynical but brilliant German, who defined woman as the 'ugly, undersized, bow-legged creature' and pointed out her necessity for ultra adornment to overcome her 'natural deficiencies;' Schopénhauer believed that Man was the more beautiful and did not need any artificial adornments. Whether Schopenhauer was or was not right, it is a fact that woman, in every period when man's attention is absorbed largely in things other than herself, shows an instinctive tendency to this same ultra-ornamentation.

"Now, what has been the impelling cause of this among women has by the war been shifted over toward man. This war has taken practically all the available males from the warring countries and set them in the trenches or away from their usual occupations. At the same time it has taken woman out of her usual occupations and set her at work on the tasks and in the business of life that man had during the times of peace been occupied with. These hundreds of thousands of women have shorn themselves of their jewels and ribbons and have gone to work. They have adopted the dress best adapted to their work—unornamented, utilitarian, in many cases the hideous trousers of man.

"Do not believe that this change is temporary, that they will end with the war. Great thinkers in England and in other countries have pointed out that for many years the world will feel the effects of this activity of woman. For one thing the throwing of woman's energy into business, into mechanical endeavor, and so on, diverts her attention from her age-long occupation of child-bearing and loving, nor will these new-found energies be exercised by peace as though by the waving of a magic wand.

"The remnants of the armies who come back will find themselves in a world strongly administered and run by woman. They will have become secondary, as love will have become 'secondary,' to her. They must 'extend themselves' to win her attention. How will they do it? Nature provides them the answer. Each man will be in competition to win the attention of the females and those who are most ornamental, who 'catch the eye,' are those who will win.

"It is bright colors, shining stones, lovely music, and so on, that provide rest for the average mind weary of every-day problems. Woman, in her new fields, will feel this and she will be attracted as humanity always is by the 'pretty things.' Man, in his dress at least, must become a 'pretty thing' until nature restores the balance again and woman, through years of peace, is weaned back to her traditional sphere."

This is the meat of Professor Fabri's remarks. Reading between the lines we have the answers to many problems, not among the least notable is the explanation of why some men wear whiskers and mustaches. Whiskers and mustaches are a throw back to the time of the earliest ape-like ancestors of man, the cave age and other primitive episodes of his past history. A man who ornaments his face with hair cut, shaved and arranged in various ways is brother to the lion, who wears his name and whiskers for the same reason—sex attraction. Of that, however, more hereafter.

Professor Fabri lays stress upon the acquired plainness of dress of man. All the great revolutionists from Darwin up also lay stress upon the fact that the female of every species of animal, from the beginning of life on earth, has been inconspicuously formed and most demurely and inconspicuously colored. This is Nature's wise provision not only to prevent her from being sought for mating by males of the wrong species, but to prevent her from being seen and captured for food by predatory species. The preservation of the female for the reproduction of her kind may be stated as the primal law. Man recognizes this principle when he passes game laws which permit the killing of males only.

Given enough females, any race of animals threatened with extinction can be brought up to desired numbers if only one male is left alive. Witness the case of the American bison now numbering many thousands from practically one small herd.

The male of all species of animal life from the beginning has been just the reverse of his mate. In bird life he has affected the gaudiest plumage, not only to win the admiraiton of his lady, but to draw upon himself the attacks of predatory things. It matters not to what order we turn, whether mammal, bird, reptile, insect or fish, the male exhibits the same characteristic gauds of color and adornment—all for the same purpose of attracting the female and of challenging the attention of enemies and rivals.

It was always thus. The early monsters of land and sea evolved their grotesque and, in a way, highly decorative armor as much for attracting their savage mates as for protection against their enemies. Indeed, finally, the armor became purely decorative—probably as their ladies grew more exacting. Shortly after the dinosaurs and their kin died. The greater the armor of these monsters in the beginning and—note this carefully—the more crushing his teeth, the more control he exerted over his harem and the more quickly he enlarged it.

Years ago Professor Cope found in the Permian beds of Texas the bones of a Dimetrodon, one of the very first of animals to exist on land. At about the same same time, in New Mexico, Marsh unearthed the skeleton of a Sphenacadon, an equally early reptile. Professor Williston, to-day, finds both animals probably of the same genus.

Indeed these bizarre ornaments of animals of land or sea—the horns of the stag, the scales of the fish, the tusks of the elephant, the feathers and beak of the bird and the scales of snake and lizard—are basically of the same material as teeth.

On this line we must include the fangs of the vipers. However useful to them in offense and defence they are basically female attracters. The longer his poisonous tusks and the more deadly, the more charming he is to the female, just as is the stag with the greatest spread of antlers. Sexual attractiveness as well as savage utility are wrapped about the fangs of the rattlesnake, the Bushmaster, the Pit Viper, the Water Moccasin, etc. It was the very last stage of development of certain serpents who outdid all their fellow snakes in such specialization. When one of them opens his month, Miss Viper says, "What beautiful teeth he has." Then she picks the woer with the longest fangs.

Next to teeth as a fascinator is hair. Male lions present an exaggerated hirsute adornment, as do many males of other species of the cat family. The females are made up as inconspicuously as nature and environment permit. The lion to you and me, say nothing of other animals, has a terrifying mane, whiskers and brush of long hair on the end of his tail. When he advances at the foe—majestically, he has made humans term it—his mane bristles and his brush-tipped tail moves sinuously back and forth. His mouth opens to display his powerful crushing teeth. His whole attitude expresses determination to terrify the foe to extinction on the spot.

Among great apes, the sexual attractions that distinguish them are: The gibbon's excessively long arms; the orang-ontan's long reddinsh hair and oval face; the gorilla's babboon-like muzzle, large teeth and enormous chest and arms, and the chimpanzee's protruding muzzle, large ears and short legs. All of these have temporal muscles enormously developed at the period of the second set of teeth.

Our tooth experts find in frugivorous monkeys large canine teeth, solely useful to get possession of favored females. Same thing for the narwal with its single long tusk and the dugong with tusk-like incisor teeth. The musk deer selected horns to attract instead of canine teeth, but the water deer reversed him.

In brief, when teeth didn't make display enough, animals grew spines on the skin and other ornaments made of tooth material.

Primitive man was just as vain as his lower brothers in specializing in ornamentation to attract females as his jungle, forest and field companions, the simians, or apes. The most conspicuous instance of which we have in fossil evidence was the Heidelberg Man. He made himself the real giant of the human branch, more terrible in huge limbs, bust and enormous skull and jaws than any gorilla existing to-day. While no modern man can whip a gorilla, no ancient great ape could whip a Heidelberg Man. The female of the species probably just doted on him.

The point is that when man began to specialize in civilization he found he had his hands full without strutting before the ladies. He saw that he must enter into active competition to house and provide for large harems of females. For a time, still existant in sections of earth, the larger the harem he could provide for the less difficulty he had in getting his pick of females to fill it.

The rise of civilization, adding to the immensity of man's occupations, compelled women to compete in personal decorative ornamentation to attract the richest males—the greatest providers of ornamentation. She also encouraged the greatest crimes and wars in history, to enable her lord to invest her with vaster benefits of show and display.

The Huichol Indians, of Mexico, were never seen by any white man until 1897, when they were discovered almost simultaneously by Carl Lumholtz and Ales Hrdlicka, then American Museum Jesup explorers, in some very elevated mountain sides of the State of Jalisco.

A natural scientist deduces the embryology and breeding habits of a prehistoric creature by study of existing descendants. The Huichols presented a case where such deduction of the habits of primitive man was unnecessary. The most primitive habits and rites were all in evidence. But the one function of primitive man that the Huichols exhibited was the personal ornamentation of the males to strut before the very humble and ordinary-looking females. The men wore "Merry Widow" hats as modern in appearance as were ever seen on Fifth avenue.

Examine every period of history when man dressed ornamentally and you will find it rich in the elements of the primitive and the barbarous.

So war, being savage, can give birth to nothing that is not savage—even to making men dress ornamentally, if only for a time.

Next Summer's Fashions in the Making

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A New "Lucile" Bathing Suit Which Is Being "Tried Out" at Palm Beach

Palm Beach Coat of Many Colors That May Become Popular Next Summer

Two "Advance" Summer Hats—"Lucile" Models—"Spiky" Feathers and Straw

A Bouffant Summer Dress Whose Coloring Forms the New Note

By Lady Duff-Gordon *("Lucile")*

PALM BEACH is the testing ground of fashions for America. In the walks and drives among its magnolia groves and on the long stretch of sand of its beaches Summer fashions are now in the making.

Designers of models there make their first Summer offerings. It is for the American women to accept or reject them. The fortune of fashion depends not merely on the beauty of the output, but upon the chance as to who wears the new offering and whether that new offering is becoming to its wearer.

On this page you will see several of the tentative offerings, the fashions that are in flux of acceptance or rejection, at Palm Beach. I should say the hats have a very good chance of gaining popular favor. They are smart and serviceable. Both are of familiar outline, being modifications of the sailor hat, which has been the shape most in vogue for two seasons. The quill on one and the extended wings on the other give them a between-seasons aspect, although it is quite possible that they may be making a bid for favor for that style of garniture for the Summer. Our memories need not traverse many years to recall Summers of feather-crowned hats. The incongruity is no greater between feather-displaying hats in Summer than flower-garlanded hats in Winter.

The dainty and modest silk bathing costume shown here deserves popularity. The skirts are longer than they have been for many seasons. They are not so distinctively nautical in appearance. The wearer of this charming little costume would not be greatly out of drawing in a drawing room.

A dancing gown worn at one of the hotel hops marked an attempt to turn the trend away from the elaborateness of the present season. The foundation is a simple bodice and full skirt, upon which is draped an overdress of all-over lace of delicate and not ornate pattern.

A CHURCH MILITANT; THE KHAKI CREED

Sects United Under Shell Fire—They Hold Services Under One Roof

A REVIVAL OF RELIGION

Tales of Heroism and Devotion Told By a Padre At The Front

London, January 20.—"Through a Padre's Spectacles" is the title of a timely work by Mr. J. C. Golder Burns.

Mr. Burns has been out with Scottish fighting forces for nearly two years, and has been to almost every part of the British lines. He speaks, therefore, with authority, for he has lived with the soldiers, has been in danger with them, and has seen them in every phase of war. He says:

"I don't know how it is at home, but there is a distinct revival of religion among the troops in Flanders. I would not wish to be misunderstood. Our soldiers have not all become saints. But a belief in the truths of religion is more common, and not only so, but men out here are not ashamed of their faith. At home you have an intercessory service every week. Here in the camp we have one every night. When the Church of England chaplain takes the service I ring the bell—a piece of rail which I strike with a mallet—and when it is my turn to officiate as minister he acts the part of handyman. At these services over 500 men have made profession of their faith."

There is something very touching in the thought of religious service being conducted in the way which Mr. Burns describes. Sometimes they take place in a Catholic church, and to those who know the prejudices of the Church of Scotland this is indeed a remarkable occurrence.

Drawn Together

The drawing together of denominations so widely different is curiously illustrated by the fact that English and Scotch Church services are held in the Catholic churches of France:

"The sight of two or three hundred khaki-clad healthy boys joining in worship in this Catholic church is one not likely to be forgotten. When their lusty voices are raised in the 'Old Hundredth' one can almost detect a strange stirring among the pictures and images, as if the plaster saints would jump down in amazement from their places. But we duly appreciate the privilege of being permitted to worship in this consecrated building, and we take care not to abuse it."

Another curious incident occurred in a certain French village:

"Its chief feature . . . . is its church, an imposing edifice of stone with twin spires, which are seen for miles around. With all these thousands of killed Scots in the place, a circumstance unprecedented in its history, the incumbent evidently thought that it was only seemly that he should introduce some Caledonian coloring into his service. So both for the instruction of his congregation and by way of paying compliment to us at the same time, he had two pipers present in church, who used their celestial instruments, I am told, to some advantage. I cannot recollect an instance of the pipes being so signally honored at home."

"The royal road of the Kingdom," says Thomas A Kempis, "is the holy way of the Cross," and Mr. Burns quotes this saying, and he is of opinion that there has been a very real revival of religion since the outbreak of war.

Mr. Burns quotes in this connection a conversation which he had with a young soldier coming out of the trenches on the subject of religion. This young man remarked that for him nearly all the truths of the Christian evangel had assumed a new meaning and reality, but none more so than one for which he had little if any use in his pre-war days—the doctrine of the Hereafter. "I cannot see now," he stated, "how a man's happening to be in the path of a chance flying piece of shell is going to finish him for ever."

Hope for the Future

Mr. Burns has also learned to be hopeful of the future for religion, for he sees that "denominationalism cannot stand shell-fire."

Religion has become much more virile and wholesome. . . . Subtleties and refinement which furnished material for discussion in days gone by have been forgotten. In the danger zone no one has time to balance over against Christianity the relative merits of Mahometanism and Buddhism, Christian Science and Spiritualism, Theosophy and Millennial Dawn!

This is not a book, however, which deals entirely with the more serious side of religion. It is very human, sometimes tragic and heartrending, and at other times full of humor. Was there ever a better yarn than the following:

"Nothing, however, pleases a mess-room better than a laugh at the padre's expense, and occasionally circumstances provide an amusing contretemps to gratify their mischievous delight. On one occasion a Catholic chaplain, a friend of the writer, announced to the orderly-room that there would be vespers and benediction the following evening at 6.30. Unfortunately this appeared in next day's orders as 'vespers and benedictine.' Great was the mirth throughout the entire division. The malicious report was set in circulation that the notice attracted a much larger congregation than usual."

'Something Trifling'

Some of the stories Mr. Burns has to tell of the heroism and courage which the men display are of a kind to make every heart thrill with pride of the race to which we British belong. Mr. Burns spent many hours in hospital, doing what he could for the stricken heroes, and he relates the following story among others:

"A poor fellow badly smashed . . . . was brought into the clearing station one day. After a little the sister, realising the situation, said to him very sympathetically 'Are you married, because if so I think I would like to write to your wife just to tell her, you know, how you are. Don't you think so?' The man . . . was able to give the address, and then as we stood by he continued talking to himself, 'What, my Nellie, the nurse would like to write to my Nellie. Very good. But not a word of this. She would break her dear little heart, my Nellie would. Oh, say anything, something trifling, a sprained ankle, a bit o' toothache, or— you know." . . . I looked at these dreadful wounds, and then I bowed reverently before such sublime tenderness. . . . Next day I led the little funeral procession, honored in walking bare-headed before such a precious burden.

MIKIMOTO'S

Culture Pearls and Jewels

MIKIMOTO'S

PEARL STORE

31 Nanking Road.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SHOE CO.,

21 Nanking Road.

Millinery, Coats, Blouses, Etc., Etc.

(In the enlarged first-floor section)

La Vogue

46 Nanking Road 46

Preliminary showing of Modes for SPRING.

Miss Young begs to announce the opening of her new showroom and fitting *salon* on the first floor of her premises at 46, Nanking Road, where ladies will find the latest and most high-class assembly of smart types for the trip, for morning, sports, pastime, motor, *apres-midi* and evening wear, including a *mi-saison* collection of latest French models, featuring **Elegant Millinery** and a group of new **Paris Blouses** especially charming in their exquisite fabrics, deft touches of colour and wealth of handwork all showing the elegant and restrained simplicity so distinctively *LA VOGUE.*

New consignments arrive every two weeks. Owing to the perfection of our organisation, and the exclusive arrangements we have made with manufacturers, we are able to guarantee regular arrivals of fresh goods, in spite of the adverse conditions ruling at our sources of supply.

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1917

Automobile News And Notes

Motor trucks to the value of a million dollars are standing in a vacant lot on Flushing Street, near Borden Avenue, Long Island City, awaiting ships to carry them to Russia. The shortage of ships has proved very serious in export business. The life of a truck on the firing lines in Europe is now but three days, and when the trucks are used to carry troops and supplies they last but four months on the poor Russian roads, according to the statement of a Russian buyer of this class of goods who was interviewed in New York.

Mrs. Hughie Hughes, wife of the well known automobile driver who was killed at the last race meet at Uniontown, Pa., after he had quit the race on account of an accident, is organising a campaign to prevent automobile races. Mrs. Hughes announces that she will at once ask for the support of every woman who has been widowed through this modern sport.

Following close on the heels of the recent Smith Form-a-Truck attachment for converting the Maxwell chasis into a guaranteed one-ton truck, comes a new development of the Smith Form-a-Truck Company. It is now understood that this company will soon place on the market their new attachments to combine with the Buick, Dodge and Chevrolet chassis for forming a one-ton truck. On the Ford attachment alone, it is understood that the Smith Form-a-Truck sales in the past six months have been in excess of 9,000 attachments.

Motorists touring through the country have many unique experiences with hotels. On the capital to capital Hupmobile tour which visited all the States in the Union th members of party ran into all sorts of conditions at hotels.

At Xenia, O., which the party reached at 11 o'clock in the evening, hotel accommodations were scarce, but after pleading with the proprietor, arrangements were made for the party of four for the night.

The Hupmobile party always started out at daybreak and left a call for 4 A. M. They were awakened by a policeman, who insisted that the tired motorists should arise. They did so with much haste when they noticed the caller's uniform. The anxiety of the men over seeing a policeman was needless, however, as this was the regular routine of the hotel.

It was the usual custom, which is arranged for by the proprietor, that the town policeman call his guests for the early trains, thus saving the expense of a night clerk.

H. H. Rice, Treasurer of the General Motors Corporation, in his annual report states that the gross sale for the four months ending November 30 by the Buick Motor Company were $57,516,876.12, and the net earnings for this period were $9,195,733.64. Mr. Rice says that the business for November was the largest in the history of the United States. President Walter P. Chrysler has confirmed the report that company will increase production from 550 cars a day to 750 cars.

A careful investigation of the business occupations of the 1,200 owners of Dodge Brothers' cars in New York City made recently by Colt-Stration Company discloses some interesting facts.

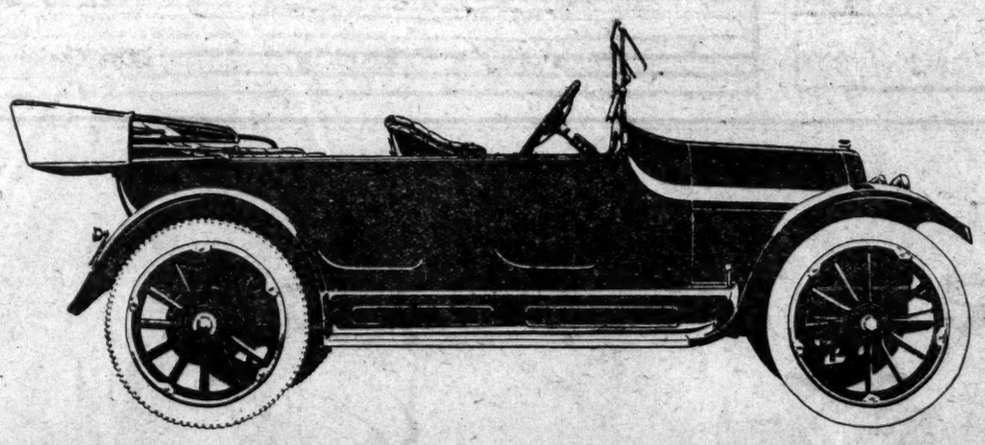
One out of every ten owners is a doctor, totalling probably a greater number than any other one make of car. Three per cent are brokers. Real estate is represented by nine of its most prominent representatives. The list includes many well known theatrical people and as many musicians and writers. To the names of churchmen owners has recently been added the name of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Fifth Avenue Synagogue, who has placed an order for a landaulet on the Dodge Brothers' chassis, the body having been specially designed by Colt-Stration Company, New York dealers in Dodge Brothers' cars.

A Special Offer!

Overland
TRADE MARK REG.

MODEL
75 B

Tls. 1,400



The Car with a Reputation.

The Overland is a light, powerful, economical car that offers you every worth-while advantage found in the highest-priced cars. Although offered at this low price, a complete equipment is included. Some of the features of the car comprise —

Ample power for any purpose.

Well finished stream-line body.

Speed averages 18 to 24 miles per hour per gallon of petrol.

Luxurious upholstery, with deep, soft and roomy seats.

Shock-absorbing, Cantilever-type springs

Four-inch tyres.

The equipment also includes Auto-Lite electric starting and lighting system; Tillotson carburetor, magnetic speedometer, one-man hood, demountable rims, and other accessories.

Compare this car with others selling at its price!

Why not ask us to demonstrate it for you? There will be no obligation to buy.

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3809, Hire Dept. 3807, Repairs. 2661, Office.

ROOSEVELT WRONG, TAFT TELLS DINERS

In Error About Objects of League To Enforce Peace, Declares Former President

PREPAREDNESS IS APPROVED

More Than 600 Attend Banquet Of Chamber of Commerce In New York

New York, January 22.—Former President Taft doesn't think former President Roosevelt's attack on the League to Enforce Peace deserves either extended reply or serious consideration. "Whl" said as much about "Theodore" last night at the sixth annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, held in the grand ballroom of the Biltmore.

"The purpose of the League to Enforce Peace," said Mr. Taft, "is, after the present war, to organise the world politically so as to enable it to use its power to prevent the hotheadedness of any nation from lighting a fire of war which shall spread to another general conflagration. It proposes to effect this by securing membership in the league of all the great nations of the world.

"Mr. Roosevelt objects to the league with great emphasis. It would have added to the usefulness of his criticism if he had read carefully the proposals of the league. He assumes that the league proposes that the judgments and recommendations of compromise reached shall be enforced by the league. This is a fundamental error. We may therefore dismiss further consideration of Mr. Roosevelt's objections.

War Delayed Will Never Come

"The league does not propose to enforce the judgments or the recommendations of compromise. If, after a full hearing and decision, either party then desires to make war, its obligations under the league will not prevent it. The league contents itself, and believes that it will make a long step forward if it succeeds, in securing a world agreement by which hearings of the irritating issue may be had and a decision rendered before war is allowed to begin.

"It is confident that in most cases a war thus delayed for a full discussion of the issues and a fair decision will never come.

"We are now entering," added Mr. Taft, "upon a policy of preparation to defend ourselves against the unjust aggression of any nation. I believe that to be absolutely essential to our country's interest. The league has officially recognised that such preparation is necessary to its program.

"When we have made this preparation and have the forces of our army and navy adequate to it, we shall be in a position to contribute our share to any force that may be called upon in a joint exercise of power by the world to suppress war.

More Than 600 at Dinner

"President Wilson has said that in the next war there will be no neutrals. If the science of war advances in the next war as much as it has advanced in this over the last war, he is certainly right—there will be no room for neutrals. In this aspect, and from a selfish standpoint, therefore, our membership in the future would prove to be safer for our interests than if we stayed out of it."

The dinner was the largest, in point of attendance, the Chamber has ever held. More than 600 were present, and there was no friendly thing about Queens that wit could phrase that was not said.

Motion pictures, taken especially for the dinner, showed the rapid transit improvements in the borough and its great industrial development in recent years. A striking feature of these pictures was a series of dissolving views showing the arm houses that used to occupy the sites, and then the banks, apartments and factories that now are there.

Packard Co. And Its Soldiers

Employes of the Packard Motor Car Company at Detroit who are members of the Thirty-first Michigan Regiment, just returned from duty on the Mexican border, will receive, upon re-entering the company's employ a present from the company, a sum equivalent to two weeks' salary. This announcement was made by President Alvan Macauley of the Packard Company.

The men were notified at the time they were called into service last June that positions would be open to them upon their return. At that time, also, they were given two weeks' extra salary. As they report to resume their work the money will be paid to them. About 70 men in the Thirty-first regiment will be affected.

"There will be a place in the factory for every Packard man who responded to the call for service at the border," said Mr. Macauley. "The extra salary should be of service to these men in the period that will elapse before their next regular pay day."

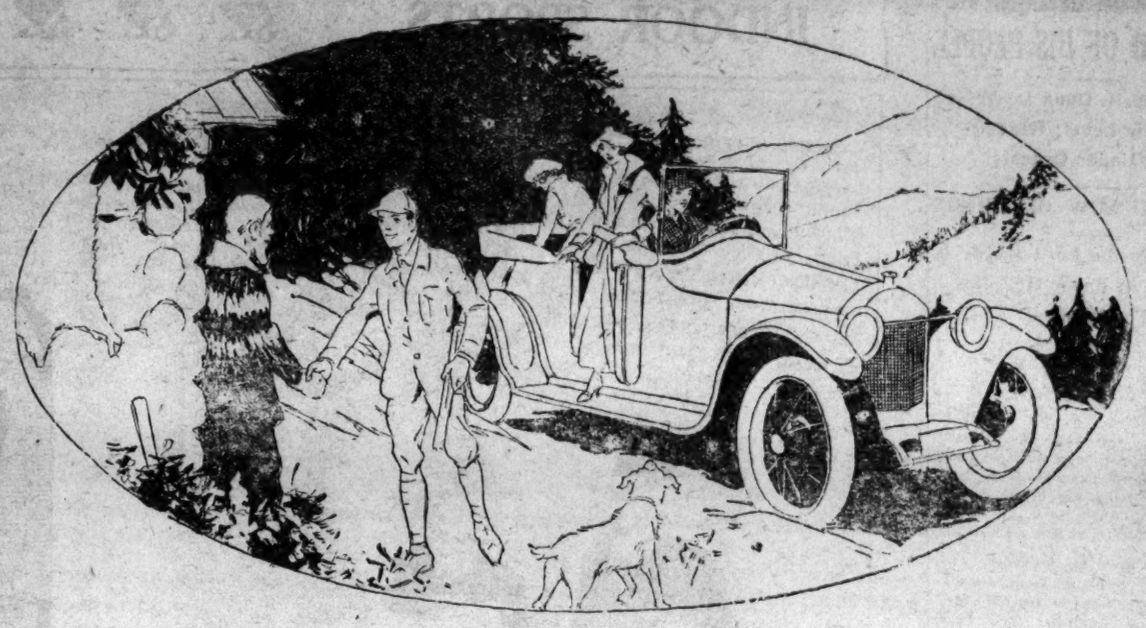
The Company thus will have paid the men a full month while they were away besides caring for families of employes where necessary. The Company has requested from the regimental officers the names of all Parkard men who will return to their work so that there need be no delay for them in the resumption of their duties at the factory.

MAXWELL TROPHIES

New York, January 22.—One of the unique features of the display in the salesrooms of the Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation at 1808 Broadway is a group of silver trophies that have been awarded Maxwell cars for eloquent performances on highway and hill.

The collection comprises fourteen cups that have been won by Maxwells in recent years. Not one of these awards was won on the speedway. They all represent hazardous performances on the open road, in hill climbing, in cross country and in pathfinding work.

The collection of cups is only one feature of an attractive Maxwell display, one of the prettiest on the row. Mr. De Bear is showing some beautiful special Maxwell jobs that are creating no end of admiration and favorable comment.



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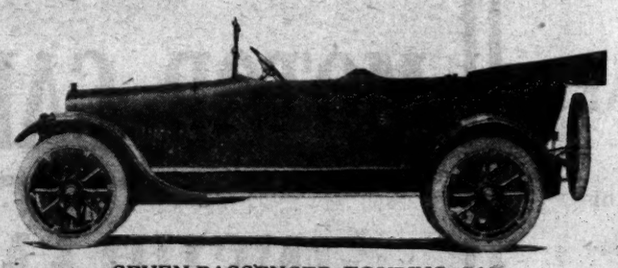
All the Latest Features in Automobile Construction.

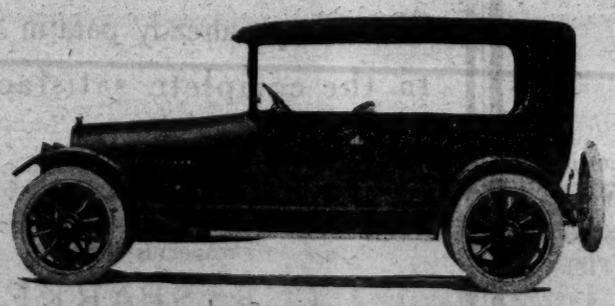


SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING CAR

POWER—Ample to take this car, loaded, anywhere that any automobile can go.

SPEED—More than 999 out of every thousand car owners would ever want or dare to use.

MOTOR—The marvellous Chandler Motor, built in the Chandler factory for three years past and famous the world over. Free from any hint of experimentation.



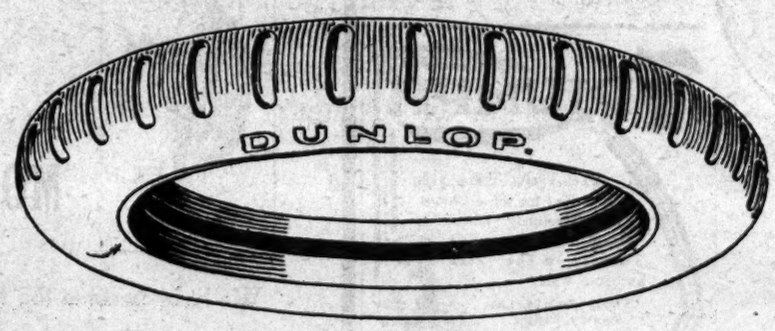
CHANDLER SIX, WITH CONVERTIBLE SEDAN BODY.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE STAR GARAGE CO.,

125, Bubbling Well Road

For demonstrations, 'phone West 197



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IT ALL DEPENDS

upon yourself. If you keep the tyres properly inflated, fill up cuts promptly, and are easy with your clutch and brakes and in cornering, the casing of your worn grooved cover should be sound enough to be successfully retreaded at about a third of the cost of a new cover, and on the average should run nearly as far.

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RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.

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NEW MAYOR OF LONDON PROUD OF HIS PEOPLE

Sir William H. Dunn Impressed By Their Level; Headedness Under Ordeals

HIGH AND LOW OFFERINGS

Incidentally the Lord Mayor Is Heartily in Favor Of Votes For Women

By Joseph W. Grigg
(*New York World*)

London, Feb. 5.—Sir William Henry Dunn, the new Lord Mayor of London, is a type of man who will interest Americans. He has his opinions and he is not afraid to give voice to them. Withal, he is democratic.

When I sought an interview with him I went to the Mansion House—the counterpart here of the City Hall in New York, and in more ways than one. It is situated at one of the busiest centers of the world, as is the edifice in City Hall Park in Manhatten. But there is this difference in physical comparison—it is not drawful by skyscrapers. The Mansion House holds its own with the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange, two other buildings which front upon this section of the British metropolis, where the most skilful bobby untangles the seemingly hopeless mass of traffic.

As I stepped into the Lord Mayor's office the roar of traffic came only in a muffled way through the thick walls. Sir William is a well knit, gray-haired man of business-like directness. I wanted to hear from him what he thought of London's part during the war—whether or not she had led the way for the other great cities of the empire.

Their Level Headedness

"What has struck me most as a Londoner during these two and a half years of terrible strife," he replied, "has been the level headedness with which the people of the city and the metropolis have regarded every incident of the war. They have had on numerous occasions had news from the front, destructive visitations of Zeppelins and other hostile aircraft, distorted views of naval battles and raids, enhanced and ever-increasing taxation, dark and dismal nights, shortage of food, deprivations in regard to railways and travelling facilities, losses of relatives and friends, &c. But they have never become depressed, or, if they were for a mere moment down in the mouths they always came up smiling for the next round. The traditional phlegm and impressiveness of the Britons had borne good fruits in this appalling period of warfare. Only recently there was more honest emotion and bitter indignation caused by the pranks of 'mad hatters' in Parliament in suggesting and threatening the extermination of their canine companions than there had been all through the war over much more momentous matters."

The Lord Mayor is chief citizen of the City of London, and it is the City of London where the vast financial operations of Great Britain and her Allies have been effected.

All Give Freely

"Financial aspects of the war are not within my ken," said Sir William when I asked him to speak upon that subject. "I am naturally proud at being the chief citizen in that one little square mile—the old City of London proper—in which all the successful financial operations of the Allies have matured to their great and lasting advantage.

"When it is computed that Great Britain alone has been finding and spending over $30,000,000 a day for more than 900 days without turning a hair, one's feeling of pride and self-satisfaction are not damped even when one has to produce one's checkbook and hand a quarter of one's income to the Tax Collector. The Chancellor of the Exechequer, the Governor of the Bank of England and the other financial magnates are entitled to our deepest gratitude and warmest congratulation. The ready help of the people of the United States in taking up the loans lunched there also demand our grateful recognition, for it showed an affectionate feeling toward us and incidentally, no small anticipation that we should be the victors when the struggle came to an end. This friendliness of America recalls to me the words of the English poet, John Keble: "No distance breaks the tie of blood; Brothers are brothers evermore."

'Splendid Munificence'

Sir William Dunn believes that the people of London will, if it is necessary, show the way in economy as it has in other forms of sacrifice during the war. The proposed food restrictions will be met in the same spirit as were other problems that have been faced.

"The people of London and the rest of the country," he added, "have shown splended munificance in charities connected with the war. For instance there is the National Relief Fund (Prince of Wales) of $30,000,000; the British Red Cross Society, $25,000,000; the National Committee for Relief in Belgium, $10,000,000 and so on. There are some hundreds of charities—imperial, municipal, local, regimental, scholastic, &c.—in active operation on matters identified with the war. I would not be surprised if they amounted, all told, to $100,000,000—not raised by force of taxation, but as the free will offerings of high and low, from the King and Queen to the peasant, for the relief of suffering and distress associated with this gigantic strife."

The Kitchener Memorial

Sir William referred to the sum of nearly $2,000,000 that was raised spontaneously for a Kitchener memorial in less than six months after the death of Lord Kitchener, and which would be for the help of disabled soldiers and sailors.

"On one of the numerous flag days, 'France's Day,'" he added, $500,000 was collected for the wounded soldiers of our great ally France. It has been so difficult to prevent people from hastily subscribing their money that Parliament had to step in and regulate every charity connected with the war. This was to check the formation of mushroom societies, which always appear at these times."

Sir William referred to the immense efforts made in London, first in voluntary recruiting and afterward in hastening on the supply by peaceful persuasion, and then by legal conscription of reinforcements for the troops at the front.

'The Old Contemptibles'

"We had never pretended to be a military nation," he declared. "When we supplied the first expeditionary force of 150,000 men to help our allies—a force the survivors of which are now affectionately known as 'the Old Contemptibles' to use as praise the biting, sneering words of the Kaiser—we had done all our allies had expected of us, and more than we had thought of being able to produce at virtually a moment's notice. Now we are contributing 5,000,000 men to help our friends at the front and to protect our shores and our colonies from seizure and invasion. Nothing more wonderful—considering always that we had no military reputation of any importance—has ever been effected in the history of the world. It seems a revival of Ezekiel's vision of the valley of dry bones which 'lived and stood upon their feet, an exceeding great army.'"

The Lord Mayor believes the Germans counted on disunion in India, South Africa and Ireland, and also among the Labor Party and the Suffragettes, but had been absolutely mistaken, for the war had unified the empire as nothing else could.

"The whole empires is solid to a man except the few Socialists in the House of Commons, who will certainly lose their seats at the next election," he remarked.

For Votes for Women

Sir William should be popular with the advocates of equal suffrage in America.

"They have behaved splendidly," he said. "Personally I hope we shall give women the Parliamentary vote very soon, for they have shown by their capacity and intelligence that they are quite the equals of men in every aspect of public life except physical strength and fighting capacity in the field—in which of course we men will never permit them to emulate us."

INDOOR SPORTS
By Tad
YOU LIVE IN NEW YORK AND YA DONT KNOW WHERE WHITE PLAINS IS? YOURE AFTER MONEY I'LL BET LIKE ALL NEW YORKERS - DONT YOU KNOW THAT MONEY ISNT EVERYTHING - YOURE HAPPIER THAN ROCKEFELLER - MONEY IS DECEITFUL - YOU KNOW THAT DONT YOU?
WELL A BUNCH OF IT CAN START FOOLIN ME ANYTIME IT WANTS TO
LISTEN TO THAT OLD NICKEL NURSER CHIRP - HE KEEPS HIS DOUGH IN A MILK CAN COVERED WITH MOTH BALLS HE SENDS THE DOLLAR BILLS TO THE LAUNDRY EVERY WEEK.
MONEY IS DECEITFUL - HA-HA-HA SOMEBODY MUSTA SLIPPED HIM A LEAD NICKEL AT SOMETIME OR OTHER.
WHATS THE OLD GUY WITH THE BRUSH SELLIN?
HE'S A HARD BOILED FER YER LIFE HE'S GOT POISON IVY POCKETS
HOT COFFEE
INDOOR SPORTS
TALKING TO A STRANGER IN A RAILROAD STATION WITH A BEVY OF COMMUTERS GETTING AN EARFUL ON THE SIDE

A Car the Whole World Likes

THE whole world thinks well of the Hupmobile.

In almost every country in the world, in large cities, small towns or in the country, this car is being more widely bought than ever before.

It could not hold preference if it were just an ordinarily good car.

But it is more than that. It is the "best car of its class in the world," with all the excellences that leadership implies.

In every way it is worthy of the good opinion of the world.

The man who confirms his judgment of superior motor car value by buying a Hupmobile gets better performance, better quality, better engineering design, more comfort, better upholstery and equipment, better finish than he ever dreamed was possible at the price.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m m stroke (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbitt lined. Long wheel base 119" on 2 and 5-seater. 134" on 7-seater). Tyres 875 x 105 m m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; ammeter; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colours, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

Hupp Motor-Car Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.
Dealers for all China, except Peking Province:

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TRIUMPH

The Trusty Triumph is a mount for all occasions It is absolutely reliable as proved by its unparalleled success in the Great European War.
Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd. Coventry, England.

Of all Leading Dealers

At the present time the whole of our productions are requisitioned by the British War Office and the War Offices of our Allies.

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Time to Re-tire? (Buy Fisk)

CALL ON US for MOST MILES PER DOLLAR!

We have become the headquarters for the motoring supplies of this locality, owing to our policy of striving for steady patronage rather than big profit.

The goods we sell, as well as the service we render, are such that will inspire your confidence and make you one of the many friends who spread the good news of the kind of service to be obtained from us.

Whenever you want a tyre, or tube, we will give you that extra big measure of value that goes with the name

FISK TYRES

We have just received a new big shipment of the handsome, stylish FISK TYRE, with red top. This extra value of fine appearance, added to most miles per dollar, is winning new FISK TYRE-USERS daily.

Let us equip your car.

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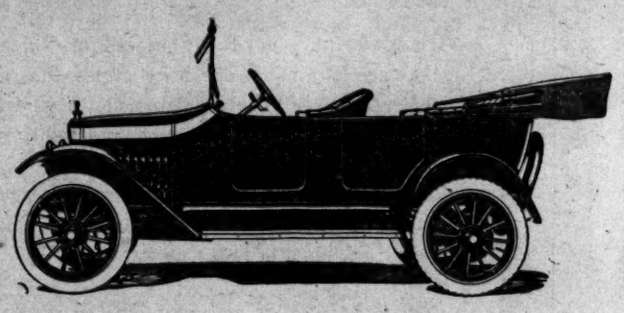
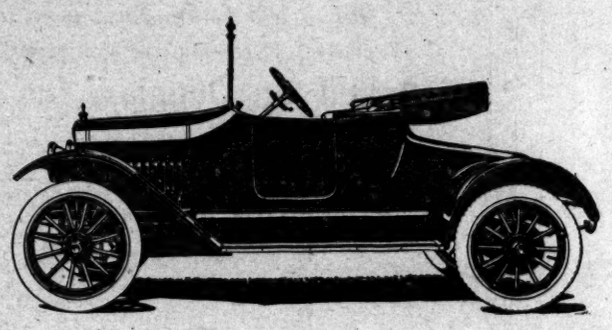
AGENT
Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Whose Assets Exceed £720,000.

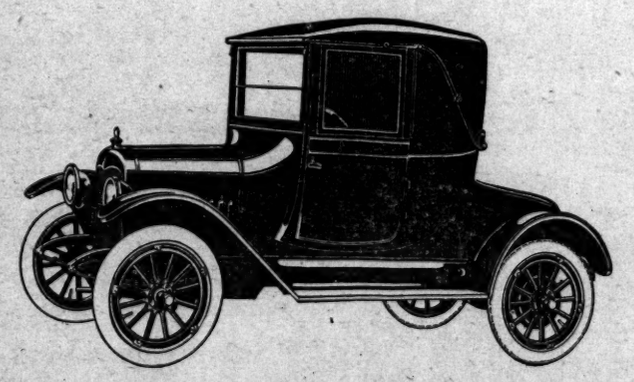
Maxwell



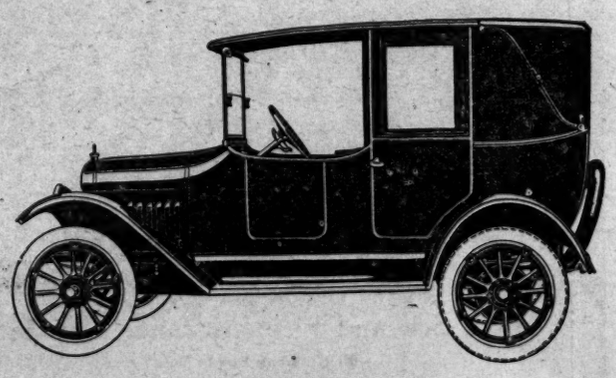
5-PASSENGER TOURING CAR



2-PASSENGER ROADSTER



2-PASSENGER CABRIOLET



6-PASSENGER TOWN CAR

Maxwell motor cars have demountable rims and the same size tyres on both front and rear wheels.

REMEMBER these important features, because they are not to be found on some of the lighter cars.

Maxwell cars have 3½ in. tyres all around. This is a generous size. The tyres are not overtaxed. They last longer and make riding easier.

Tyres of *one* size mean that you have to carry only *one* size casing and *one* size tube.

Demountable rims, of course, are recognized as the best. They are on *all* good cars. Don't buy any car without demountable rims. If you do, you'll regret it.

These two features—along with the other complete and up-to-date equipment, the economy and proved endurance of the Maxwell, make it *the greatest automobile value in the world today.*

Own a Maxwell

The Wonder Car

We have recently received another shipment of Open Cars (all-weather tops) and Two-Seater Cabriolets. We shall be pleased to show you either of these models and take you for a trial run, if you will telephone and make an appointment,

A Popular Car at a Price within the Reach of All.

THE EASTERN GARAGE

4 Soochow Road. SOLE AGENTS. **Telephone 1159.**

HEED THIS ADVICE TO AVOID SKIDDING

Non-skid Preparedness Will Prevent Trouble When Streets Are Slippery

New York, January 20.—While a skid may not result in a demolished car, it freqently leaves its mark on the spokes, or a bent rim or even a bent axle shaft. If the "wobble" results from a bend in the rim, it keeps the tires grinding on the pavement, and if the spokes have been cracked the wheel weakens. If the axle shaft has been bent it is causing undue wear in the bearing, and under all of these conditions there is excessive wear of the tires.

"I have yet to see the man who can appreciate what a skid means until he has had one, and then perhaps he does not live to appreciate it. No amount of preaching seems to answer. He must," says H. C. Brokaw, principal of the Automobile School of the West Side Y. M. C. A. "sow his wild oats and learn from experience. I would recommend that each driver who has not yet had a real skid pick out a very broad wet street paved with asphalt and with no traffic in sight. Drive the car fifteen miles an hour up the middle of the street. Give the steering wheel a sharp turn to the left, at the same time applying the brakes. The resulting sensation of absolute helplessness will be remembered for some time. For those who wish to continue the lesson I would advise allowing some other driver to repeat the operation while the experience seeker sits in the back seat.

"This is the time of the year skidding is prevalent, much more so than at other seasons. This is due to the fact that snow and ice keep the pavements wet or icy, according to the temperature. There is another element entering into the situation, however. Most folks who travel at this time of the year, because of the cold and discomforts of motoring desire to get there and so travel faster—the very act that they are uncomfortable causes them to pay less attention to driving with care. The result is they run up close behind some other vehicle, which stops quickly; then they jam on the brakes hard, and skid. Or, a car comes out of a side street suddenly, making it necessary to swerve quickly to one side or stop, and the result is a skid in either case.

"Probably the greatest cause of skidding is turning a corner at too high a rate of speed. This often causes a skidding of the front wheels as well as the rear wheels; that is, the car is going so fast that the front wheels do not get traction enough to change the direction and when they attempt to make the turn they skid and the car goes for the curb. Applying the brake will usually overcome this skid.

"In a rear wheel skid the worst thing one can do is to apply the brake. It is best to let the car coast, turning the front wheels in the direction in which the rear end of the car is skidding; if it is trying to go to the left, turn the front wheels that way. If there is something in the way, so that it is necessary stop, the brake may be applied a little as the wheels take hold, leaving the clutch engaged, which prevents locking the wheels, as the engine is pulling against the brake and there is not so much likelihood of locking the wheels. It keeps the wheels revolving slowly, so that you get a better traction for stopping.

"It takes a greater pressure applied laterally to start the wheel sliding than to keep it skidding once it is started, and you can bring the car to a standstill much quicker if you can keep the wheels from sliding. A little practice will teach the driver just how much he can apply the brakes without causing the wheels to skid."

Saturation Point Is Only A Myth

uto Industry Is Assured a Long Future With Over 7,600,000 Possible Buyers in America

New York, January 21.—So much has been writen relative to the development of the motor car industry and so many prophesies have been ventured without proper consideration of vital and controlling factors, that a clear and simple analysis of the subject may serve to dissipate much of the unfounded conjecture.

The automobile market is divided into two broad fields. First, the rural class, which includes all persons engaged in farming and others in various businesses who live in towns of less than 500 population. Second, the urban class, which comprises all people in any but farming pursuits, who live in towns of 500 or more population.

Rural and Urban Market

In the rural or farming market there are 6,500,000 families. One million of these now own motor cars and one and one-half millions are poor, illiterate or negroes, who for the purpose of this study may be excluded from the prospective buying class. There remain, then, 4,000,000 farm families who are possible automobile buyers.

In the urban class, covered by 11,000 towns and cities of more than 500 population, there are about 5,000,000 home owners, of which number only 2,000,000 now own cars. accordingly, there remain 3,000,000 prospective buyers in this class, or a total actual unsold market, in both rural and urban classes, of 7,000,000 possible automobile buyers.

The accepted average life of an automobile is about five years in the hands of the original owners; and as the man who once owns a car will not thereafter be without one, we must include the re-order market which in the calendar year of 1917 will be about 600,000, this being 20 per cent of the 3,000,000 now in use.

For the year 1917, therefore, the automobile business will face a market of about 7,600,000 possible buyers. Not more than 1,600,000 cars will be built in the coming year, leaving a possible excess market of 6,000,000 buyers at the beginning of 1918.

Additional Outlets

These figures are decidedly conservative because they take no consideration of (1) any export outlet, (2) the people who have or will have two or more machines, (3) increased population, (4) increased prosperity, (5) a million or more town and city families who do not own the homes in which they live, but are well able to buy and maintain a motor car, (6) the business houses, retail and wholesale merchants who use thousands of roadsters for salesmen, and many thousands more of delivery cars (regular automobile chassis with commercial body), (7) taxicabs and other cars for public hire.

An important and noteworthy fact is vouched for by the Editorial Department of Automobile Topics, which has been making an analysis of the comparative nature of automobile service. They state that of the 3,000,000 motor cars of all kinds in service in the United States today, they can conservetively say from their investigation that over one-half of the mileage of the 3,000,000 cars is used for business purposes. Literally, this means that of the 3,000,000 automobiles running in this country today one-half, or 1,500,000, are used for business purposes. This leaves only one and a half million in use for pleasure or social transportation purposes.

A Necessary 'Luxury'

In considering the 1,500,000 automobiles in use today, which may legitimately be classed as "pleasure cars," an important fact should be borne in mind—namely, the so-called pleasure car of today has a distinct economic use, it being only reasonable to deduce that the time and money spent in motoring for pleasure or social intercourse almost invariably takes the place of some other form of expenditure of less actual economic value. Motoring is a pleasure that makes for broader vision, saner and more helpful diversions and a more sympathetic social life. A nation without its sane pleasures is hopeless. Therefore, it is far from logical to consider the so-called pleasure car of today as an added luxury.

If production increases at the average rate maintained for the past five years—which is unlikely, due to greater manufacturing problems and to inability of the selling and distributive branches to keep pace with greatly augmented manufacturing volume—the point of saturation will not be reached for five, six or even seven years. And some of the leaders in the industry predict that it will be a matter of ten or twelve years.

All signs point to a continued development for several years to come—for just how long it is difficult to say, but as in many other new fields, limitations and curtailment of expansion, arbitrarily predicted, are merely evidence of a shortened vision or unfamiliarity with all of the facts.

It is true that materials and labor are more expensive and increasingly hard to secure. This condition is not serious, nor is it likely to be. The makers of medium and high-priced cars overcome the difficulty by an advance in their selling prices. The manufacturers of low-priced cars build in much greater quantities, are protected by contracts until the end of the automobile year, July, 1919, and are able to absorb additional expense by spreading it out over a great number of units and by increasing their manufacturing efficiency.

RECORD SALES

According to figures given out by Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, retail sales of automobiles in the United States for 1916 have passed the $1,000,000,000 mark. Sales last year exceeded 1,600,000 passenger and freightcarrying automobiles, the average price being $605 for passenger cars and $1,809 for trucks. These vehicles were made by more than 400 companies and sold by 30,000 dealers throughout the United States and foreign countries.

205,000 OVERLANDS ARE CONTRACTED FOR

"The line of cars we are offering for 1917 is the result of eight years' increasing effort," said John W. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland company. "We couldn't achieve our ambition to turn out a complete line of cars in less time than that. There are now about 400,000 of our cars in use all over the world, The manufacture of each one has aided us in the decision to build the present line.

"Careful data have been kept on the style and trend of motor design—in fact, on everything connected with motor car construction. Our dealers, in all corners of the globe, are in constant contact with the market and have kept us posted as to what the people want.

"Although the final verdict of our 1917 line will be rendered by the public, a preliminary decision was handed down by 8,600 Overland dealers at a recent convention. At this gathering the dealers contracted for 205,000 cars for the United States alone for 1917, which seems ample proof that this will be our most successful year."

"Another "FEDERAL."

This is the best proof of FEDERAL quality when motor lorries perform their duties with satisfaction they receive praise from their owners.

FEDERAL Lorries are paid the highest tribute possible by their owners when they say "Another FEDERAL, please."

It will pay you to use FEDERALS.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

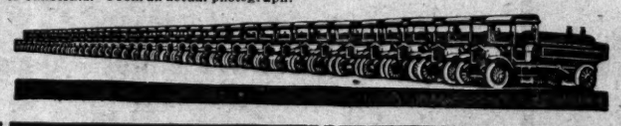
A Company of great financial strength and stability.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN
U. S. A.

Export Department
18 Broadway. New York City, U. S A.
Cable Address: Lockwood, New York

Awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Here is a Representative FEDERAL fleet—Owned by the Associated Oil Co. of California. From an actual photograph.



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8-Cylinder Automobiles

THE most economical cars for their power built in America, yet offering the utmost in luxury and riding comfort. The King was the *first* moderate-priced "8" on the market and is now operating in greater numbers the world-over than any other 8-cylinder car except one

The powerful Model E E Chassis—for which there are four handsome body styles—has a 60 Horse-Power V-Type Engine and a wheel base of 120". Electric starting and lighting is by the famous Ward Leonard system. Each body style provides generous storage space and all King cars are delivered completely equipped in every detail.

7-passenger Touring Car — 7-passenger Sedan
4-passenger Foursome — 3-passenger Roadster

Wire Wheels Extra

Prices will be furnished by

Exclusive Representatives in China

Arkell & Douglas, Inc.,

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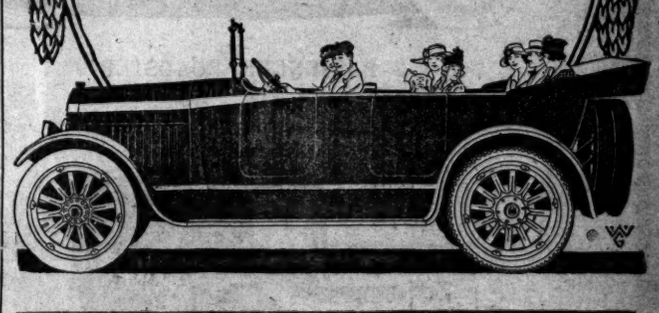

Insure Your Motor-Car

with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

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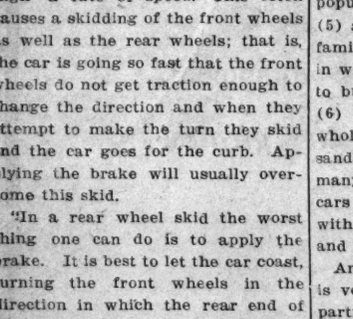

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C.A.V. ACCUMULATOR

FOR HIS LIGHTING AND STARTING.

Every C.A.V. Battery is guaranteed for 2 months

Full particulars from any high-class garage or from the makers.

C.A. Vandervell & Co.s LTD.
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EASE
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these are the
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POPULAR PRICED MOTORCARS ARRIVE.

We are in receipt of our stock of **1917 Chevrolet and Chandler Cars,** which represent the latest features in automobile construction. These cars are priced to meet the requirements of the ordinary man who needs a car for business or pleasure.

For demonstration 'phone West 197.

THE STAR GARAGE CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

Agents for "FISK" Tires.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1917

PUBLIC SCHOOL IS EASY FOR HANBURY

After Putting Up Good Fight In First Half, Losers Collapse

FINAL SCORE IS 7 TO 3

Winners Go Through Season Without a Defeat And Are Champions

Referee Boyling blew his whistle promptly at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and Hanbury kicked off against a strong wind in their faces and the sun in their eyes, and at once made a raid on the Public School's goal, but Hansen cleared well.

After ten minutes of play, White of the Public sent in a center from the extreme left which Madar the goalie had difficulty in clearing at the expense of a corner, with no results. Midfield play followed; then from a pass by Roberts, Cooke sent in a splendid shot about fifteen yards outside the penalty area, which never gave Madar a chance, thus drawing first blood for the Public School.

This put the Hanbury on their mettle and from the kick off they pressed as hard as they could, and within five minutes had the satisfaction of seeing Maitland net their first goal through a scrimmage in the goal front.

The homesters were determined to keep the lead, and from a neat pass by Cooke, White was fortunate in once again beating the goalie all ends up. The visitors however soon equalised through a good center from Costa Sofoulis which Hayward had no difficulty in netting.

Hanbury then gained the lead from another scrimmage in front of the homesters' goal. Maitland did the necessary; shooting from a very difficult angle, he got the ball just under the uprights. G. Madar then drew level for the Public, and half time arrived with the score 3 all, and Hanbury to have the wind in their favor in the second half.

Both teams crossed over determined to win. Pettersen tried Shirazee with a low grounder which was cleared, soon to be followed by well directed shots from Sofoulis and Gifford, both being cleared by Shirazee. Much give and take play followed, Ferris and Hansen clearing well on several occasions for the Public School, who tried to press, but Quincey with a good punt gave the ball to Alex Sofoulis who scored the fourth goal for Hanbury.

From now onwards the Public School went to pieces, and the visitors had no difficulty in scoring three more goals through Hayward, Maitland, and Sofoulis, in spite of the good defence of Ferris and Rowland.

Full time arrived with the public pressing. The Hanbury School have now scored 19 out of a possible 20 points, and certainly deserve congratulations for all the good games they have put up. They are the League winners. For the winners, A. Madar in goal was not as safe as usual; Quincey was the pick of the backs and cleared well on many occasions; Mears was the best of the halves. Young Costa Sofoulis put up a splendid exhibition of football in the forward line and was ably supported by Maitland and Pettersen.

For the losers, Shirazee was erratic in goal; Ferris was undoubtedly the best back on the field; he has a fair speed, and has a powerful pair of boots. Hansen was also very useful, and was very safe.

Roberts was the best of the halves, Rowland and F. Madar both were hard tryers. Johanson was the pick of the forwards, Cooke was good, and Pearson was not up to his usual form, but put up a good game.

Mr. Boyling refereed the game to the satisfaction of all, and was supported on the touchlines by Messrs. Norris and Jensen.

DOZEN MEN ENTER FOR BOXING BOUTS

Outlook Is For Successful Tournament on Night Of March 16

Plans for the American Athletic Club's boxing tournament are developing favorably and there seems to be no reason why it should not be a most successful affair. The preliminary events are to be decided at Chang Su Ho's Garden, on the evening of March 16, the night before St. Patrick's Day.

About a dozen entries have been received and more are promised. Under the present arrangement, the good men are to be pitted against each other and the novices will be kept in classes to themselves, so that all will have a fair chance for a try out. The bouts are to be limited to three rounds each.

It should be remembered that only club members will be admitted to the bouts. Membership in the club however is not limited to Americans. Those of other nationality wishing to join are asked to send their applications to Mr. Ashley, care The China Realty Co.

Intending entrants for the boxing bouts must send their names to Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, care The China Mail Steamship Company, No. 6 Kiukiang Road.

We are informed that quite a number of local devotees of the manly art are in training, including some of the men on the American ships now in harbor.

ENGLISH HORSE-RACING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 1.—The substitutes for the Derby, Oaks and Ascot Gold Cup races will be run at Newmarket on May 20, June 1 and June 12, respectively.

Unscrambling The News By Al Row

PICKING OUT A SOFT SPOT FOR NEXT WEEK
WHAT IN THE WORLD ARE YOU DOING?
PAGODA CREEK
AT THE PAPER HUNT—
OOF!
THE ARMY
SHE'LL NEVER(HICK) REGOGNIS-SH ME—
THE AMERICAN COMPANY S.V.C. WEEKLY BAYONET PRACTISE
—2 A.M.—
A SUGGESTION FOR THE MARRIED MEN
—OH! THERE YOU ARE!!—
THE SHANGHAI AMATEUR BASEBALL CLUB HAS BEGUN PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON—
WE'RE OFF BOYS
THE SHANGHAI RACE CLUB COURSE OPENED FOR TRAINING MARCH 1ST
WHAT'S A MATTER-CAN'T YA PICK IT UP—
OH YOU WILMINGTON
THE WILMINGTON AND CINCINATTI TEAMS HAD A MOST EXCITING GAME OF BASKETBALL
SHANGHAI ARCHITECTS
PLANS
TO NANKING
—AL ROW—
THE SHANGHAI ARCHITECTS ENTER THE NANKING POSTOFFICE COMPETITION

MOTOR-CAR BREVITIES

The Central Garage Co., Ltd., announce that they are now able to offer the famous Overland touring-car (model 75B) at a big reduction on the former price. Those interested should apply for further particulars than are to be found in the advertisement. Demonstrations may be arranged by telephone.

• • •

A further shipment of that elegant, luxurious and economical car the Scripps-Booth 4-cylinder, 25 h.-p. roadster has been received by the agents, the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd. Trial trips may be arranged on application.

• • •

Markt and Co., Ltd., draw attention to the unequalled strength of construction evinced in the Ford car, for which they are agents. They advertise it as the car of lowest first cost, upkeep and running expense.

• • •

If a tyre is properly inflated, cuts are filled up promptly, and the driver is easy with his clutch and brakes, and in cornering, say the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., the casing of the worn grooved cover should be sound enough to be successfully retreaded at about the third of the cost of a new cover and on the average should run nearly as far.

• • •

The 1917 Chandler Six is rapidly gaining favor with the motoring public in Shanghai, not only on account of its marvellous motor, but also its other highly desirable qualities. The Star Garage Co. are the sole agents. The same company handle the famous Fisk tyre, the red-top variety of which has attained such popularity.

• • •

Although the Maxwell is comparatively a new comer to Shanghai, it has rapidly "caught on" among those who require a high-class car at a moderate price. Open cars and two-seater cabriolets may be seen in the showrooms of the sole agents, the Eastern Garage, No. 4 Soochow Road.

WHITAMORE WINS ON VIKING AGAIN

Mr. Martin Little, Heavyweight, Is Close Second On Standard Dahlia

TWO VETERANS ON THE CARD

'Mr. Jeromy' and the Master Make Hard Ride for Places; One More Hunt?

By Johnnie Walker

It is extraordinary the many different opinions that one hears expressed about a hunt at the post-mortem, everybody's views being colored by his own personal experiences. If a man has come down and been trodden on and got ducked, he says: "What a rotten hunt!" Per contra, if he has come through alive, especially if he has got on the card, he says: "What a fine hunt! Never had a better!"

Yesterday's run was largely in country that does not figure on the map and, indeed, once or twice, the young fellows thought the foxes would not check until they had run as far as Sungkiang. Anyway, from the apex of the hunt, those little pimples of earth known as The Hills were distinctly visible. One keen-sighted thruster swore that he could see the goats on the hillside.

Rain fell gently on Tuesday and Wednesday morning, but was followed by a keen north wind and a hard frost, which promised another dusty hunt. The rain which fell on Friday night and early Saturday morning was apparently only local, for t... outside roads and the country showed no signs of a drenching. However, the dust nuisance was very slight, there was no sun and, consequently, everybody enjoyed a remarkably good hunt.

It was a little on the lengthy side, but the jumping was honest and true. There was nothing of a Johnstonian nature, but, at the same time, there were no footling jumps. It was in or over every time.

The start was a long way out, at the end of the Council road, near Tsepoo and there the Master, with the light of battle in his eye—he had a good pony and something up his sleeve this time—abjured the field to follow red, white and blue paper and off went the crowd, with a yell that would have made Chief Hailstorm turn pale. A small jump was followed by a platform and then came the big diagonal wade under the bridge at Tsepoo Creek.

This wade has a particularly narrow and deep entrance and several young fellows who either can't or won't, in their excitement, control their ponies there, nearly made a bad mix-up. Those first over carried straight ahead, but checked and the whole field went away in a left front direction to Crawford's Wade and then up Crawford's Line, a nice line

(Continued on Page 2)

OUR STORE

remains open all day just for this steamer's departure. Boxes are all ready packed, and we can serve you in a second.

The big steamer "VENEZUELA" sails from Shanghai today, and the tender leaves the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

A "GOODBYE"

WITH A BOX OF SULLIVAN'S CANDIES

from a sincere friend, will soften the grief of parting.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

11 Nanking Road.

Whitamore Wins On Viking Again

(Continued from Page 1)

of really good jumps, to another wade across Sixteen Tree Creek.

After this, the trail ran off the map toward The Hills and, before the hunt got into known country again, they met with divers adventures. A good line of jumps, then a wade at the corner of a village, where one young blood got mixed up with a kite string, the pony and rider spinning like teetotums, whilst the kite did a dive that would have made Katherine envious.

This was about the apex of the run, for the trail now turned west, over a long line of excellent jumps, a long wade, another line of jumps and so back across No. 16 Tree Creek. Up to here, there had been no check worthy of mention, but after another good wade, the whole hunt bought a pup to the left and wandered round disconsolately, like lost dogs, for a long, long time.

Some cast away so far that, when the trail was found, to the right, they never heard the Tally Ho! and had a terribly gruelling time to get within smelling distance of the rest of the crowd. The trail from here crossed Tsepoo Creek by a broken platform, which caused a good deal of grief, several ponies being hopelessly bogged, their respective riders taking a nice cooling mud-bath, which is reckoned to be good for rheumatics.

Being now in well-known country, everybody sat down to it and sent the game little ponies along, round by Pearce's Elbow, to Blasted Tree Line, where the unfortunate leaders bought a check leading towards a wade, giving way to the second flight who picked up the right scent, round the back of a village and so to Hound Line, No. 2 Tree platform.

Now occurred one of those sad instances that arouse the thruster's ire. Mr. Drakeford was leading, going strong, hotly followed by Messrs. Rose, Hill, Grayrigge, McBain, Davis and Gulland, all keen for blood and riding hell-for-leather. Away they went, over the No. 1 Tree platform—and checked!

Flanders was not in it for "langwidge" when they found out their mistake and saw the second flight had got over a mile lead on them, a distance that could not be possibly picked up before the flags hove in sight across Moleskin Wade, to a finish at No. 2 Joss-House Tree Creek. Mr. Whitamore came in first by half a length from Mr. Martin Little, whilst Mr. Dalgliesh and Mr. Jonson, a newcomer, ran into third and fourth places, respectively.

Then, joy to behold, came two sturdy veterans, whose joint ages considerably exceed the century—Mr. Jeromy and the Master, with the light of battle unquenched shining brightly in their eyes. It is really real good to see two hard old cases like these on the card and their more frequent appearance would be cordially welcomed.

The Master, in fact, worked very hard, yesterday and many times led the hunt. So did Mr. Bertie Burkill and several other gentlemen this scribe could not make out, owing to the fact that he bought the long, long check aforementioned.

The card read:

1.—Mr C. E. Whitamore, Viking.
2.—Mr. H. Martin Little (heavyweight), Standard Dahlia.
3.—Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh, Tarporley.
4.—Mr. E. Jonson, Blackwood.
5.—Mr. G. Wuilleumier, Historic.
6.—Mr. D. W. Crawford, Blackboys.

A good many of the young fellows are asking for a hunt on Wednesday afternoon and it is hoped that the Stewards will gratify their desire, otherwise, yesterday's is likely to be the last hunt of the season, for the Hunt races come off next Saturday.

'Shorty' to 'Johnnie'

Mr. Johnnie Walker, whom we intend shall have a new and very special "Pink" at our expense, in recognition of his reports of the Paper Hunts, begs us to publish the following letter received by him from a local Laureate who blushingly disguises himself under the name of "Shorty." Accompanying the letter was a "pome" in ten spasms and a wind-up which speak for themselves. The identity of "Shorty" having been discovered he was invested last eve at The Race Club with the Order of The G. T. O.:

Dear Johnnie Walker: Having derived much amusement from your 'unting articles, I have been stimulated to an 'umble effort, which I enclose herewith, and trust the reading of it will tickle riding men as much as the composition tickled me. Chasing a ruddy rhyme is more difficult than chasing paper. I would suggest the following as a title for my song and dance:

'Unting Spasms

I've got no Poet's license
And Rhyming's not my forte
But perhaps these lines you'll read
By Yours Sincerely—Shorty.

SPASM NO. 1.

I'm not a Paper Hunter
As you very likely know,
For I'm not sufficient lunatic
To chase the Tally Ho!
I've never looped the ruddy loop
Nor took a blooming corker
But I'll tell you all about it
Same as "SUNDAY" Johnnie Walker.

SPASM NO. 2.

Sharp at Three the 'Unt assembles
Full of Stout and Port and Fun
And they cluster round The Master
For instructions re the run
"Nothing special, follow paper,"
"When you're on it, Tally Ho!"
"Pleasant ride and jolly 'unting"
"Time's up, gents, and you may go!"

SPASM NO. 3.

Hell-for-leather, off they rattle
Heading straight for Suez
As per usual at the first jump
Half the 'unt refuses.
What the, who the, why the, blazes!
Swearing on they go
Over platforms, rut and furrow
Straight to Westward Ho!

SPASM NO. 4.

Into the setting sun they gallop
Onward still and on;
Over gripe and jumps and furrows
Swimming the Rubicon.
Here the Admiral takes to water,
The cry is Rowe, boys, Rowe!
Close behind him come the heavenlies,
Singing Tally Ho!

SPASM NO. 5.

Trooper buys it, so does Bonar
In a mud hole like a well,
The rest plunge in and through it flounder
Calling the fox a hound of.....
Then the Master and Johnnie Walker
At a "double" loop the loop
And their hats like concertinas
On their brims do faintly droop.

SPASM NO. 6.

Then some thruster aping Stinson
Does a wondrous stunt
Why Lor' lumme, who'd ha' thought it
If its not that "dear boy" Blunt.
The Gollywog is still on top,
His pony won't come down;
Let's hope they've laid the Soochow Creek,
Perhaps the blighter 'll drown!

SPASM NO. 7.

Now the "Spark" has been extinguished
At a bridge he came down crash
And his place is duly taken
By a heavyweight named Fash.
But he's challenged by a Swallow
Ridden by the Pro-fess-or
And the pace gets fast and furious
As he rushes to the fore.

SPASM NO. 8.

Then a Gull-and Paragon
Show up for the nonce,
But the pace is too terrific
And their mokes will not response.
"Puss in Boots" of Bandman fame
Makes a great endeavor
But at Pons he meets his fate
And takes a blooming header.

SPASM NO. 9.

Tuki took his Rose ahead
Rosewood follows after
Then another rushes by
Doomed to dire disaster.
"Boyd," hopeful, he "Storms along"
To win his 'unt this day
But he comes an awful purler
Chucking his only chance away.

SPASM NO. 10.

Who won the 'unt I cannot tell
It has not yet been run
That does not signify a bit
If you write a la Pink 'un
Of Shanghai's P. H. C.
Here's to you gay Members all
May the rain you pray for quickly come
And your Races lucky be.

Caution

(AND LAST SPASM.)

But now you've got no ponies;
The Twins have bought them all.
They'll have the Paper 'Unting
To themselves alone next Fall.
Even last week's gallant winner
Has now been forced to sell
Being ordered off to far Hankow
The Twins will buy "All's Well."

FINIS.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

For the February War Fund Pool Competition, 121 cards were taken out and the Blind Soldiers and Sailors Fund will benefit by the sum of $50. The conditions were 18 holes, medal play, and the result was as follows:—

N. G. Maitland	94	18	76
J. S. S. Cooper	95	18	77
C. Knight	86	8	78
R. J. Bowerman	90	12	78
G. H. Phillips	90	12	78
O. Crewe-Read	85	6	79
C. Knight	87	8	79
F. C. Reynolds	89	8	81
A. N. Warrack	90	7	83
J. C. Macdougall	87	3	84

NEW MODEL

ARCHIMEDES
Portable Boat Motor
2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. ***It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.***

Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,
1a, Jinkee Road
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA
Demonstrations Given

THE CHARLES H. BROWN PAINT COMPANY'S PRODUCTS

are known the world over for their lasting and highly protective qualities. They have been proven by analytical tests to be 100% pure, each of their lines being therefore

A PERFECT PAINT.

A large and varied stock is always kept on hand, so that all the requirements of the trade may be met.

If you have a room, a house, a roof, or anything else to paint, no matter how small or large the job, call on us or drop us a line, and our expert **foreign supervisor** will do the rest. The enquiry will cost you nothing. The job, if placed in our hands, will cost you no more than work undertaken without foreign supervision.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE CHINA-AMERICAN TRADING CO., Inc.,

13A CANTON ROAD: TEL. 918.

BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY

The POPULAR SCOTCH IS

"BLACK & WHITE"

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY

The POPULAR SCOTCH IS

"BLACK & WHITE"

Sport Questions And Answers

By Tom MacNulty

A few poker questions to engage your attention for a few spare moments if you have such a thing. Playing the game of draw, seven hands. (1) Dealer gives out the cards and inadvertantly gives one player six. Player looks at his cards before discovering mistake. Is the hand dead or is it a misdeal? (2) After the pot is opened dealer gives out the cards called for by each player and when it comes his turn to bet one player finds after looking at his hand that he has but four cards. Can he play this hand with one card missing is his hand dead or can he demand another card? (3) After the pot is opened and dealer gives out fresh cards as called for one player discovers when he looks at his hand that two cards are stuck together and instead of having five cards he has six. Is his hand dead or can he call on the dealer to withdraw one of his six cards and continue following the betting on the pot?

1. Dead. 2. Dead. 3. Dead.

(1) Kindly let me know if Benny Leonard was ever knocked out and by whom. (2) Was Al McCoy ever knocked out before he won the title? (3) Was Charlie Goldman a good bantamweight?

Yes; by Joe Shugrue and Frankie Flemming, both times early in his career. (2) Not that I know of. (3) A good one, but not great.

A game of ball was played in which the umpire called the game, with only one out, in the beginning of the ninth on account of darkness after the losing team had scored four runs, making the score 9 to 8 in its favor. Let me know if said four runs count.

No, score reverts to last equal innings, the eighth.

Dear Tom—In the case of distribution of three prizes in a baseball pool: A states the two tied for second are entitled to second third prize. B states the two tied for second prize are only entitled to an equal distribution of second prize and the third prize to be divided among those tied for third. Who is right?

A is right. The two tied for second divide the second and third prize moneys.

Dear Tom—Please let me know the age of Tom Cowler, his height and where he was born.

He says he is 26 years of age, but he looks older. He weighs 205 pounds. He is 6 feet 1 inch tall. He was born in England.

In a game of Kelly pool A claims that a scratch is made if any ball, not the cue ball, leaves the table. B claims that a scratch is not made if the cue ball remains on the table.

No official Kelly pool rules. Generally no scratch is called unless cue ball leaves the table.

Can you please tell me how I can address the Aero Club of America?

Aero Club is at 297 Madison Avenue, City.

Dear Tom—Kindly inform me whether it is a misdeal or not if one man holds one more card than the other when cards are up in a two handed game.

Hand is dead.

A bets B that Al Paizer of America knocked out Bombardier Wells of England about three years ago. If so, please state date, place and number of rounds.

Third round, Madison Square Garden, New York, June 28, 1912.

Did Terry McGovern fight Pedlar Palmer before he fought George Dixon?

No. McGovern beat Palmer for the bantam championship of the world on September 12, 1899, and beat Dixon for the featherweight title on January 9, 1900.

Amusements

Apollo Theater

The leading feature at the Apollo tonight is "The Mystery of The Woods," a romantic story of human interest, in three parts; also Pathe's British, American and French Gazettes, the New Adventures of Wallingford, showing the 5th episode in two reels entitled, "The Lilac Splash" and a comedy, entitled: "Misplaced Twins." There will be a matinee today at 3 o'clock featuring "Love's Frailty" in four parts. The program for Monday night will be "Alsace" a story of French patriotism adapted from the play of that name and featuring Mme. Rejane, the celebrated artiste who created the part of "Mme. Orbey" at the Theater Rejane, Paris. This film will also be shown Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights. Thursday night will be Overseas Club night.

Victoria Theater

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will be the attraction at the Victoria Theater tonight with a matinee this afternoon. Nearly everyone is familiar with this lovable character. The story is produced in five parts. The program also includes other new and interesting films. "The End of the World," caused by the collision of a titanic comet with the earth, can be witnessed from a safe place on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Artillery Co., S. V. C., Entertains

The Artillery Company, S.V.C., spent a grand evening at the Town Hall last night when they entertained somewhere near 200 men to three hours of solid amusement. It was a real occasion. Beside having a number of extra good turns on the program it was also notable for the fact that it gave the company an opportunity of presenting three of their members with souvenirs just previous to their departure for England where they intend to offer their services to the government. The three members in question are Sergt. Ferguson, Corporal Ward and Gunner Taylor and each of these gentlemen had to speak. We have no doubt that they can fight better than they can speak. Lieut. S. B. Neill made the presentations in a neat little speech.

To begin with, the program and its arrangement deserve special mention. The cartoons were excellent and especially that relating to Sergt. Major Mellows. But that is as it should be. Sergt. Major Mellows has just completed 25 years in the Artillery and it was a fitting occasion for his comrades to give him a nice tantalus and flask. Both very useful so he said. Ward did fine work both in his straight song and especially in his topical stuff. Haynes was in splendid voice.

Dearn in his impersonations more than lived up to his reputation. Charton was something special in his cartoons. G. S. Scott proved himself to be an excellent elecutionist in both his numbers. Graham Barrow in songs and stories kept things moving finely. Ferguson at the piano was as usual tip-top. He will shortly be making the Germans laugh so heartily that they will be holding up their hands.

Pringle did not play the banjo. He sang instead, but it would be better if he stuck to the banjo, so hurry up and get those musical fingers of yours better!

And we leave to the last the titbit of the evening and that was the I-T-Y Twins. They came, they saw, and they at once conquered all hearts. So successful were they that everyone was feeling good and the recruiting sergeant did his level best to get them to join up and become real Artillerymen. But they sang "Good Bye, Boys" and left.

Captain Davis was in the chair and he was supported by many of the officers of the Corps. He carried out his duties to perfection. And no wonder everybody wants to join the Artillery.

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Danced To Wireless Music Sent 31 Miles

Gaty House Party Had Fox Trots Played At Far Away Plant

New York, December 31.—Dancing to music transmitted by wireless was a novelty offered last night to guests at a house party in the home, in Morristown, N. J., of Theodore Gaty, Vice president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company. The music was played in the laboratory of the De Forrest Radio Company at Highbridge, this city, and was received at the Gaty home on an instrument so delicate that it has picked up radio signals sent from the German Government station at Berlin.

The fox trots and waltzes played 31 miles from the Gaty home were made sufficiently loud by an amplifying device designed by P. F. Goodley, an electrical engineer of Montclair. The plan was suggested after music sent from the De Forrest laboratories had been heard by accident. Music has also come over the Gaty aerial from New Rochelle.

The receiver caught the sounds so distinctly that it recorded remarks of the sender and the grinding of the spring as the phonograph was wound.

Mr. Gaty and his two sons, one of whom is a student at Cornell University, have made a hobby of wireless and have a very elaborate plant.

NO MANCHU RESTORATION

Tokio, March 2.—Lu Tsong-yu, attending the reception of the Chamber of Commerce at Osaka, denied the reports that he is agitating for the restoration of the Manchu dynasty and stated that Hsu Shih-chang and Shih Hsu proposed to include the special treatment of the Imperial House in the Constitution but that is quite separate from a movement for the restoration of the Manchu dynasty.

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Advent of Darcy Booms Boxing in United States

Many Men of Class Who Might Make Great Battle With Him--Possibility of Carpentier

By Igoe

New York, Jan. 10.—What will the harvest be in fistiana during 1917? Just at the close of a dull year of fisticuffs Les Darcy has loomed like a rocket through the skies and fallen among us, the one big hope for an exciting beginning of a new year at least. The wonder boy of Maitland comes to us heralded as the greatest fighter of his inches in the world, and he looks the part. George Chip, once the holder of the title which Darcy hopes to own exclusively some day, says that Darcy is a great fighter and that America will go as looney over this smiling boy as his own admirers in the far off Antipodes.

And with Darcy to start things going with a biff and a bang for the new year, there is the hope that Georges Carpentier, the French war and ring hero, will come to add zest to the 1917 getaway. Carpentier, in his particular part of the globe, is as famous as Darcy. He is a larger man and as great a fighter, if not a greater one.

It is the intention of Tex Rickard and Sam McCrackin to pit Darcy and Carpentier against each other in a fight sometime this year. Darcy would be handicapped by weight and height, but barriers like these seem to disturb Darcy not at all. He honestly believes he can whip Jess Willard and so do his countrymen, despite the fact that Willard is the giant champion of all ring history.

With Carpentier and Willard eliminated as possible immediate opponents, there would be plenty for Darcy to do. Just look over the list of worthies he might encounter on the resined platform. Beginning with our own Mike Gibbons and Al McCoy there is the new sensation, Billy Miske; Bob Moha and of course George Ch.p in a return bout. Then there is Young Ahearn, Knockout Brennan, George Knockout Brown, Jack Dillon, Battling Levinsky, Frank Moran, Jeff Smith, Gunboat Smith, Charley We.nert, and perhaps Fred Fulton or Carl Morris.

We mention the heavies with the middies because Darcy doesn't seem to want to bar any one. He is rather cocksure of himself. While he won't talk much about himself, he has been so lauded at home and abroad that it has become a very natural thing for him to feel that he is the best in the world.

When he played with and finally knocked out our own George Chip, he established himself as a man of real class.

There is just one man whom he must meet before we'uns will admit that he has negotiated the real acid test. If Les Darcy can whip Mike Gibbons in a ten or twenty round bout, then we folks will be the first to proclaim him the greatest middleweight since the days of Dempsey, Fitzsimmons and Ketchel.

Chip may have been a little shopworn and a bit frayed at the edges. It's just possible, since Chip has been fighting a number of years and all his fights have not been pink teas.

Chip was rated one of the greatest up to the time he walked into lumbering Al McCoy with his guard held ridiculously low and was knocked cold with a single punch to the jaw. Chip has fought indifferently since then, this ignominious defeat possibly having a lot to do with it. He fought McCoy again and actually knocked him out but was robbed of a great reverse K. O. when the time-keeper allowed McCoy to browse about on the floor for fully fourteen seconds after Chip had brought him to the daisies with a right hand smash on the jaw.

That second McCoy calamity only added to Chip's discomfiture and he accomplished little in the ring before he set sail for the Land of the Southern Cross in a vain effort to regain his lost prestige.

When Chip learned that Darcy had slipped out of Australia to America, he settled his affairs with the promoters and chased after the common enemy. His one ambition is to be the first to meet Darcy in the United States.

Jess Willard just now is an unknown quantity. Rickard's first talk was of a twenty-round bout between Carpentier and Willard. When Willard's managers heard of th's plan, they immediately "put on the financial panic." Rickard was driven back before he had a chance to open his mouth as to price.

Suddenly the news was flashed from Australia that Darcy had made a clean getaway. Rickard began an untiring hunt for the Maitland wonder by wireless and he finally picked the boxing wonder up off Panama. He was one of the first to greet Darcy, and Les immediately placed himself in Rickard's keeping, causing a great gnashing of teeth among those who had hoped to bottle up the man from kangarooland.

Now all talk of a Carpentier-Willard match has been dropped. It is Darcy and Carpentier or Darcy and some good man. While he is around there will always be a chance that he and Mike Gibbons will settle the matter of individual supremacy over a forty-round route in either Havana or Tia Juana. Such a contest would stand out as the event of the new year.

Willard seems to be hopelessly marooned because of his great size and weight, backed up by a lot of geuine boxing ability. Just now there is not a man who seems to have a chance with him. The heavyweight crop is an exceedingly poor one, and if Jess is not put to the test in a finish fight he seems doomed to go to seed, for there isn't a man in the world who can cope with him, in condition, over a ten-round route.

It is asking too much of any of the little contenders to try and whip the giant in that time.

Freddie Welsh expects to bow his way out as gracefully as possible in July of the new year. He has fought all of the present contenders and judging from the ease with which he has skipped through bouts with them, he will very likely retire champion.

Johnny Kilbane, like Welsh and Willard, is also marooned on the island of class. Johnny towers so far above the featherweight crowd that he has simply ruined the class. He doesn't fight because there isn't a single good boy of his weight who would have a ghost of a show with him. There is to be a contest between Welsh and Kilbane in Ohio. That will be one of the treats of 1917. The bantams are at a dead standstill and if the promoters do not import the Welsh wizard, Jimmy Wilde, from England, there will be little green fire and skyrockets in that direction.

Billiards

The final game in the Inter-club League resulted as follows:

Powhattan v. M. E. Institute.

C. S. Peacock	250	J. E. Wilson	164
H. S. Smyth.	250	G. M. Boyes.	177
H. E. Brewer	250	Thos. Spring.	119
H. Langley.	250	W. S. Campbell	189
R. Bailey ...	194	Arch. Sharp.	250
	1194		899

Final Standings of Clubs

Club	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Total Pts. For.	Total Pts. against	League points.
Lusitano ...	12	2	16410	14058	24
Powhattan .	10	4	15429	14891	20
Thirty	9	5	16094	14433	18
Masonic ...	9	5	15814	14482	18
M. E. Inst..	7	7	15393	16739	14
Customs ...	6	8	15029	15637	12
Police	2	12	14250	15230	4
Municipal .	1	13	13897	16738	2

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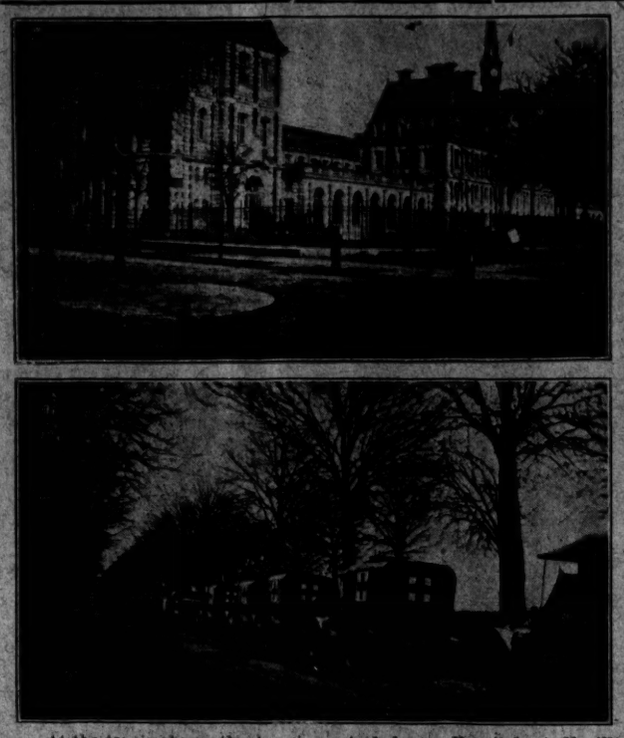

At the top is shown the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine and below one section of the American motor ambulances on the way to the front. This picture shows them crossing the Marne battlefield. It was the first section of this corps to go to the front. It subsequently had entire charge of evacuating the wounded in an important sector in the reconquered territory in Alsace, and, doubled in size, is now serving with the Army of the Orient in the Balkans. The photos were taken by Mr. D. D. L. McGrew, who was a member of the corps. Mr. McGrew is now in Shanghai and will relate his experiences at the Lyceum tomorrow afternoon.

A final hint is given to hurry up and engage seats for the matinee concert at the Lyceum Theater, tomorrow afternoon, in aid of the American Hospital at Neuilly. Booking at Moutrie's has been going so well that all the boxes and most of the best dress circle seats have already been taken up, but there are still some of the latter and plenty of good stalls to be sold.

It is very gratifying to know that Britishers are supporting the concert most generously. To Americans there should hardly be any necessity for a special appeal. As most of them know, the hospital, to date, has been run with American money and they, for sure, will be only too willing to continue the good work—for their ancient friends the French, too.

Besides operating the two hospitals, at Neuilly and Juilly, which, combined, have 850 beds, the American Ambulance also have a number of convalescent homes in the outskirts of Paris, where 800 patients are cared for. Over 300,000 cases have been transported in the American ambulances, of which there are nearly 200 and the work was so thoroughly organised early in the war that the French army delegated to the American Ambulance the entire work of evacuating the trains of wounded as they came into Paris.

To maintain this representative American institution, which is as near a national work as anything private and voluntary can be, the American people have subscribed practically G.$1,000,000, figuring at G.$1,000 a day since the war started, for that is what the American Ambulance is costing.

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Siccawei Weather Report

2.—The anticyclone shifts to the Eastern Sea. Barometers generally falling on the continent. Cloudy or gloomy weather with S.E. breezes in our regions. Rain in the South.

3.—Rain during the night at Shanghai. Damp, misty gloomy weather in the morning. Barometer still falling.

Saturday, March 3, 1917.

WRATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	765.25	764.72
" inches.....	30.18	30.11
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	-7.07	†8.2
Variation mm. for 12 h..	†2.97	†3.61
Wind { Direction	SSE	SSE
Wind { Kilom per hour ..	17	19
Wind { Miles	10.6	3.
Temperature { Cen	6.95	9.94
Temperature { Fahr.....	4.37	4.88
Humidity: co	77	71
Rebu. ality .5–10.	10	10
Rainfallmm.	—	—
Nafallinches	—	—

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